



The
EVERYTHING[®]
Brazilian
Portuguese
Phrase Book

Learn basic Brazilian Portuguese
phrases—for any situation!



Fernanda Ferreira, PhD

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THE
EVERYTHING
BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE
PHRASE BOOK

Dear Reader,

Tudo bem? Thank you for picking up *The Everything® Brazilian Portuguese Phrase Book*, my third book with Adams Media. In it you will find the most helpful expressions and advice for successful communication in Brazilian Portuguese while traveling.

When I was preparing to write this book, I thought about being a tourist myself. When I visit a new country, even though I might not speak the language fluently, it makes me feel good when I make an effort to communicate in the language of the locals. It's not just a question of pride; it's a deep respect for the culture I am experiencing. I hope this book will provide you with the tools to feel that same way.

Try hard to use as much Portuguese as you can while traveling—you'll find that Brazilians are generally very receptive to your efforts to speak their language.

Randall M. Craig

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Brazilian Portuguese Phrase Book

Learn basic Brazilian Portuguese phrases—for any situation!

Fernanda Ferreira, PhD

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To Shannon, who always has the right phrase at the right time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many thanks to Kate Powers and to all of the folks at Adams Media for their guidance along the way. Lisa Laing took on responsibilities when Kate left to pursue her academic dreams; thank you. Many of my friends—Jessie Bel, Anne Doyle, Viviane Gontijo, Lori Lecomte, Cristina Perissinotto, and Yulia Stakhnevich—helped me write this book by creating an intricate system of rewards that consisted of Friday night outings, Saturday brunches, Sunday trips to the beach, and occasional drives to ice cream stands. Shannon Fuller made sure that I followed the steps in order while writing the book. Elizabeth Wilson kept me sane, on a weekly basis. Last but not least, Floyd Ferreira took care of the house while I was away. Thank you.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction to Brazilian Portuguese

Portuguese is spoken by close to 200 million people, in far-reaching parts of the globe, such as Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and even Goa (India) and Macau (China). Brazil is by far the largest and most populated country where Portuguese is the official language. Thus, many people are interested in learning the Brazilian dialect. There are significant differences between the Brazilian and the European dialect, such as vocabulary, pronunciation, and word order. Nevertheless, with a lot of patience and repetition, speakers of each dialect can understand each other. If you picked up this book because you are traveling to Brazil, that was an excellent choice. If you decide to travel to Portugal, you can still use this book and apply some of the same useful phrases. We all share the same language.

Why Portuguese?

Have you ever listened to a *bossa nova* love song and wondered what the lyrics mean? Perhaps after years of careful contemplation, you finally booked that dream vacation to Brazil, and you want to learn how to speak like a native Brazilian. Maybe your grandparents emigrated from the Azores, Madeira, or Portugal, and you always wanted to write to them in their language. Or you might even be interested in learning Portuguese phrases to communicate with your coworkers or people you meet during a vacation.

Many people in the world speak Portuguese. You might be interested to know that many African and Asian countries have Portuguese as their official language. In addition, there is a growing Portuguese-speaking population in the United States. And because it is such an uncommonly taught language, learning a few phrases from this beautiful language will certainly impress your friends and family; it will help you understand the lyrics of famous *bossa nova* songs or the prose of an incredibly diverse body of literature.

Whatever the reason, be it personal enrichment, learning more about the diversity of Latin America, or discovering new worlds of cuisine, literature, and history, learning how to communicate in Brazilian Portuguese is a great step in your life. So put on your *samba* shoes and let's get started!

Portuguese: A Romance Language

Portuguese is a Romance language, which does not mean that it is full of loving words, but simply that it originated from Latin, the language of the Roman Empire. Along with other Romance languages, Portuguese came from Vulgar Latin, which simply meant that it was the “common,” everyday speech of soldiers, farmers, settlers, and slaves of the Roman Empire.

Romance languages include Italian, French, Spanish, Galician, Romanian, and Catalan. There are also minority languages such as Occitan, Provençal, Friulian, and Ladin, among many other tongues whose origins can be traced back to Latin. With the decline of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, Vulgar Latin began to change slowly, taking on the diverse features and styles of the localities where it was spoken, thus generating the incredible array of Romance languages. The Visigoths, a group of barbaric tribes that invaded the Iberian Peninsula, added to the development of Portuguese and Spanish.



Portuguese is becoming more and more popular in Asia. The number of Portuguese speakers has grown in particular in Macau, China, due to the region's increase in diplomatic and economic relations with Portugal and other Lusophone countries. Similarly, there have been reports of an increase in East Timor's Portuguese-speaking population in recent years.

In the seventh century, the Moors, an Arabic ethnic group of northern Africa, invaded the south of Spain and Portugal. The effect of the Arabic language is still found today in Portuguese and Spanish words, such as *arroz* (rice) and *algodão* (cotton). With colonization efforts by Spain, Portugal, and France starting in the early fifteenth century, Romance languages began to be spoken in many different parts of the world. Today, two-thirds of Romance language speakers live outside of Europe. In the case of Portuguese, approximately eighty

percent of its speakers are concentrated in Brazil.

Similarities to Spanish

Portuguese and Spanish can be called “sister languages” due to their intrinsic similarities. After all, they both derive from spoken Latin. The following table shows the similarities in orthography between these languages.

COMPARING PORTUGUESE TO SPANISH: PART I

PORTUGUESE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>classe</i>	<i>clase</i>	class
<i>casa</i>	<i>casa</i>	house
<i>livro</i>	<i>libro</i>	book
<i>caderno</i>	<i>cuaderno</i>	notebook

When using your knowledge of Spanish to help with your Portuguese, be mindful that these are different languages, and similarity in orthography does not always mean similarity in pronunciation. Always learn how to pronounce the “sounds” of Portuguese instead of relying on your Spanish. What about differences in words and meanings? The following list shows how these languages can vary significantly:

COMPARING PORTUGUESE TO SPANISH: PART II

PORTUGUESE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
<i>cedo</i>	<i>temprano</i>	early
<i>desenvolvimento</i>	<i>desarrollo</i>	development
<i>envelope</i>	<i>sobre</i>	envelope
<i>irmã</i>	<i>hermana</i>	sister

If that wasn’t enough, there are some tricky words which are commonly referred to as “false cognates.” These words sound similar to English or Spanish but mean something completely different in your target language, in this case, Portuguese. The novice student needs to watch out for these “false friends.” Here are a few examples:

FALSE COGNATES

PORTUGUESE	SPANISH
<i>tirar</i> (to take)	<i>tirar</i> (to throw away)
<i>escritório</i> (office)	<i>escritorio</i> (desk)

embaraçada (confused, ashamed)

embarazada (pregnant)

The trick here is to use a good Portuguese-English dictionary and always make sure you are saying the correct word, depending on the social situation. Some awkward moments may occur, but most of the time native speakers will understand and help you out.

European Portuguese Versus Brazilian Portuguese

When the Portuguese arrived in Brazil in the early sixteenth century, they found many speakers of different Native American languages already living there. It has been estimated that there were more than 1,000 indigenous languages spoken in Brazil at the time of the Portuguese arrival. With the advancement of white populations into the coastal areas of Brazil, these populations were slowly decimated by disease or genocide, so that nowadays we are left with about 170 different Native Brazilian languages in Brazil.

The development of Brazilian Portuguese is a complex one, but one that is fascinating nonetheless. Portuguese colonization in Brazil really started in 1548 with the introduction of a system of capitanias or territories awarded to Portuguese officials on a hereditary basis. Most of these territories failed economically, except for São Vicente (today's São Paulo state) and Pernambuco. Later, there was a system of governorships that responded directly to the King of Portugal. With the invasion of Portugal by Napoleon, the Portuguese Royal family transferred to Rio de Janeiro. This transatlantic move had a significant impact on the Portuguese educational policy in Brazil, especially with regard to the development of language instruction.

The path followed by Brazil since it became independent in 1822 was very different from that followed by other Portuguese colonies such as Angola and Mozambique. In these countries, the Portuguese-speaking community is a learned minority. In Brazil, Portuguese has been spoken by many generations of Brazilians, giving it a distinctly Brazilian flavor. Also, one has to account for linguistic contact with the Brazilian indigenous population, whose languages, including Tupi Guarani and others, also contributed words to the Brazilian dialect.



In 2002, the city of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, a municipality in the state of Amazonas, passed a law making the indigenous languages

Nheengatu, Tukano, and Boniwa official languages along with Portuguese.

In addition, one cannot forget the influence of millions of black Africans who were forcibly brought to Brazil to work in the sugarcane fields, gold mines, and the homes of Portuguese masters. These Bantu and Kwa language speakers offered a unique twist to the way Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.

WORDS OF INDIGENOUS ORIGIN IN BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
plants	
<i>abacaxi</i>	pineapple
<i>caju</i>	cashew fruit
animals	
<i>piranha</i>	piranha
<i>sucuri</i>	anaconda
<i>arara</i>	macaw
place names	
<i>Guanabara</i>	
<i>Jacarepaguá</i>	
<i>Tijuca</i>	
personal names	
<i>Araci</i>	
<i>Iracema</i>	
supernatural beings	
<i>Tupã</i>	supreme being of the Tupi people
<i>Curupira</i>	human-like creature whose feet are backwards; brings bad luck or death to those who see him

Reading and Pronouncing Portuguese

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE: THE PORTUGUESE LETTERS

LETTER	PORTUGUESE NAME	PRONUNCIATION	EXAMPLE	APPROXIMATE ENGLISH SOUND
a	a	AH	<i>casa</i>	f ather
b	bê	BEH	<i>berço</i>	b asement
c	cê	SEH	<i>centro</i>	c ent
			<i>com</i>	comb
d	dê	DEH	<i>dado</i>	d ance
e	é or ê	EH	<i>ele</i>	b ay
f	efe	EH-fee	<i>fala</i>	f act
g	gê	JEH	<i>gente</i>	m easure
h	agá	a-GAH	<i>hospital</i>	[<i>silent</i>]
i	i	EE	<i>cinco</i>	s ee k
j	jota	JOH-tah	<i>já</i>	p leasure
k	ká	KAH	<i>kiwi</i>	k itchen
l	ele	EH-lee	<i>lavar</i>	l oud
m	eme	EH-mee	<i>mesa</i>	m ouse
n	ene	EH-nee	<i>não</i>	n ever
o	ó or ô	AW or OH	<i>óbvio</i>	a we
p	pê	PEH	<i>pão</i>	p aint
q	quê	KEH	<i>quinze</i>	k ey
r	erre	EH-hee	<i>Rio</i>	h ea p
			<i>erro</i>	un hea lthy
s	esse	EH-see	<i>santo</i>	s imple
t	tê	TEH	<i>tempo</i>	s tea k
u	u	OOH	<i>cajú</i>	j ui c e
v	vê	VEH	<i>veja</i>	v er y
x	xis	SHEES	<i>roxo</i>	sh oe
w	dáblío	DAH-blee-oo	<i>watt</i>	w ate r
y	ípsilon	EEP-see-laun	<i>Yara</i>	y ea r
z	zê	ZEH	<i>zinco</i>	z ebra

There are also special letters and combinations of letters that make up unexpected sounds in Portuguese. These are:

SPECIAL LETTERS AND COMBINATIONS OF LETTERS

LETTERS	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PRONUNCIATION
-ç-	<i>caç</i>	hunt	pronounced like s KAH-sah
-nh-	<i>tamanho</i>	size	a little softer than the Spanish ñ tah-MANH-ny-oo
	<i>façanha</i>	feat	fah-SAHN-ny-ah
-lh-	<i>filho</i>	son	like the middle sound in “medallion” FEE-lyee-oo
	<i>trabalho</i>	work	trah-BAH-lyee-oo
-ch-	<i>chá</i>	tea	pronounced as in sh ovel SHAH

Accent Marks

In Portuguese, accent marks help with the correct pronunciation of words. They indicate to the reader where to put emphasis in the word, or even if a vowel is more “open” or “closed.” It is important to become familiar with these special diacritic marks.

ACCENT MARKS

MARKS	NAME IN ENGLISH	NAME IN PORTUGUESE
á, é, í, ó, ú	acute	<i>acento agudo</i>
ê, ô	circumflex	<i>acento circunflexo</i>
à	grave	<i>acento grave</i>
ã, õ	tilde	<i>til</i>
ü	dieresis	<i>trema</i>



Accent marks and the sounds they create are not immediately intuitive to the second language learner. When learning Portuguese, give yourself time to figure out where to include these accents. As you read more and more materials in Portuguese, keep track of the accents and where they usually go in the word. Familiarity with the written word will boost your confidence and spelling accuracy in Portuguese!

The Letter C

Before vowels *e* or *i*, this letter has a soft *s* sound as in the English word “force.” Examples are *centro* “center” and *cinco* “five.” However, before vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and most consonants, the letter has a hard *k* sound as in the English word “coat.” Some examples are *casa* “house,” *comida* “food,” *cuidado* “care,” *crédito* “credit,” or *clínica* “clinic.”

The Letter G

This letter often creates a sound that does not appear at the beginning of English words, but can be found in the middle of the word “measure.” In Portuguese, it appears at the beginning of words when the vowels *e* or *i* follow it, such as in *gente* “people” and *ginásio* “gym.” It has a hard sound when it appears before vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and other consonants, as in the English word “game.” Examples are *gato* “cat,” *gota* “drop,” *guri* “young boy,” and *grande* “big.”

The Letter S

This letter can be used to create two different but closely related sounds. The first is very similar to the sound in English words “sink” and “cast.” The Portuguese examples are *sopa* “soup,” *esse* “this one,” and *lápiz* “pencil.” The second is a raspier *z* sound as in the English words “those,” “wisdom,” and “transit.” The counterpart examples in Portuguese are *casada* “married,” *desde* “since,” and *trânsito* “traffic.”



How can I practice my pronunciation?

Pronunciation isn’t something that can be learned from a book. Hire a native speaker as a tutor, watch Brazilian movies, and listen to

Brazilian music to develop an ear for spoken Portuguese.

The Letter Z

This letter is very similar to the English letter, especially in regard to the beginnings of words. As with the English word “zebra,” the same sound is found in Portuguese with *zero* “zero” and *prazer* “pleasure.” However, this letter also has a sound similar to the English word “cooks” at the end of segments, such as in the Portuguese example *cartaz* “poster.”

The Letter T

In some dialects of Brazilian Portuguese, such as the *carioca* (the name of the dialect from Rio de Janeiro), this letter can have a very unexpected sound. Before the vowels *i* and sometimes *e* (if unstressed and at the end of a word), it will produce a sound as in the English word “cheer.” Portuguese words such as *tipo* “type” and *elefante* “elephant” will sound like TCHEE-poh and eh-leh-FAHN-tchee. This does not happen in all contexts. In dialects spoken elsewhere in Brazil, the letter *t* will sound like a soft English *t*, without the aspiration. So *inteligente* would sound like een-teh-lee-GEHN-tee. In the case of the letter appearing before other vowels and consonants, it will sound like the English word “time” (without the added aspiration). Portuguese examples are *terra* “earth” and *trem* “train.”

All *-te* endings in Brazilian Portuguese can have a hard “tee” sound or a raspier “tchee” one, depending on the dialectal region where you are from. Rio de Janeiro speakers prefer the latter.

The Letter D

When the letter *d* comes in close contact with the letter *i*, an unexpected sound is produced. Much like the sound in the English word “jeans,” the Portuguese word *dia* “day” might be pronounced like JEE-ah. Before all other phonological contexts, the letter stands for the sound as in the English word “den,” yielding Portuguese examples such as *dar* “give” and *droga* “drug.”

The Letter R

This letter has two basic sounds, which are very different from the English *r*. First, it is pronounced like the *h* in the English word “heat.” Some Portuguese examples include *rua* “street,” *dor* “pain,” *guardanapo* “napkin,” *carro* “car,” and *genro* “son-in-law.” Second, this letter in Portuguese is pronounced similarly to the *t* in the middle of English words “letter” or “later.” It can be found in Portuguese words such as *caro* “expensive” and *branco* “white.”



Since the sound that is made when the letter *i* comes after *t* or *d* is primarily used by those who speak in a Rio de Janeiro dialect, a more economically developed area of Brazil, it is seen as a more prestigious pronunciation. However, in the north, northeast, and south of Brazil, this pronunciation is mostly ignored and speakers communicate successfully pronouncing the *t* and the *d* similarly to the English letters.

The Letter *L*

The one thing to remember about this letter is that at the end of words, the *l* sounds like a *w* as in the English word “now.” So the Portuguese word *Brasil* sounds like BRAH-zeew. The letter behaves like the English letter *l* at the beginning of words.



You will notice that Brazilians will leave out the *r* sound at the end of words, such as *amor* “love” or *chamar* “to call.” This is not seen as a reflection of uneducated speech or laziness, but rather an evolution of the language. The same happened with French, whose final consonants are almost never pronounced! In order to sound more native, make sure to drop those end-word *r*’s in Portuguese!

The Letters *M* and *N*

As you might have noticed, Portuguese has many nasal sounds. The letters *m* and *n*, when appearing at the end of a word or syllable, are an indication that the previous vowel is nasalized. Thus, the combination of vowel plus *m* or *n* should not be perceived as two different sounds (vowel plus consonant), but actually a nasal-sounding vowel. Portuguese words such as *sim* “yes” and *bom* “good” are pronounced by forcing more air out of your nostrils and avoiding putting your lips together at the end. The letters behave like the English letters when they come at the beginning of a word such as *mesa* “table” and *navio* “boat.”

The Letter *X*

Amazingly, there are four different sounds that can be created when this letter appears in Portuguese words. The first is similar to the English word “**s**heep.” Portuguese examples include *xadrez* “chess” and *lixo* “trash.” The second sound is similar to the English word “fix,” as in the Portuguese *complexo* “complex.” Thirdly, this letter can sound like a normal s, as with the English word “feast.” Portuguese examples are *excluir* “to exclude” and *excepcional* “exceptional.” Finally, it is very common to hear a z sound as in the English word “amazing.” Portuguese examples are *exótico* “exotic” and *roxo* “purple.”

WORD STRESS

NEXT-TO-LAST SYLLABLE	LAST SYLLABLE	THIRD-TO-LAST SYLLABLE
<i>piloto</i> pilot	<i>café</i> coffee	<i>capítulo</i> chapter
<i>imagem</i> image	<i>baú</i> chest	<i>código</i> code
<i>contente</i> happy	<i>açaí</i> a tropical fruit	<i>árvore</i> tree
<i>fácil</i> easy	<i>dominó</i> domino	<i>fósforo</i> match
all verbs in infinitives ending in -r, <i>amar</i> to love all nasal diphthongs ending the word, <i>irmão</i> brother		
Stressed	father, cot AH	<i>garfo</i> GAHR-foo “fork,” <i>caro</i> KAH-roo “expensive”
Unstressed	tuba ah	<i>porta</i> POHR-tah “door,” <i>filha</i> FEE-ly-ah “daughter”
Nasal	before nasal consonants or with tilde	<i>banho</i> BANH-ny-oo “bath,” <i>irmã</i> eehr-MAHN “sister”

TYPE	ENGLISH WORD	CONTEXT	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLES
Open	net	written with the acute é	<i>café</i> kah-FEH “coffee”
Closed	--	written with a circumflex ê	<i>pêssego</i> PEH-she-goo “peach”
Longer	me	at the end of a word	<i>filme</i> FEEL-mee “movie”
		at the end of a one-syllable word	<i>de</i> “of,” <i>e</i> “and”
Nasal	--	before nasal consonants	<i>senha</i> SEHN-ny-ah “passcode” <i>bem</i> BEHN-ee “well”

TYPE	ENGLISH WORD	CONTEXT	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLES
Longer	see	at the end of a syllable	<i>saí</i> , “(I) left,” <i>país</i> , “country,” <i>raiz</i> , “root”
Shorter	say	at the end of a the word	<i>pai</i> , “father,” <i>leite</i> , “milk”
Nasal	--	before nasal consonants	<i>tinha</i> , “(he) had,” <i>sim</i> , “yes”
TYPE	ENGLISH WORD	CONTEXT	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLES
Open	saw	written with the acute ó	<i>dominó</i> , “domino”
Closed	--	written with a circumflex ô	<i>complô</i> , “scheme”
TYPE	ENGLISH WORD	CONTEXT	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLES
Longer	glue	at the end of a word	<i>pato</i> “duck”
		at the end of a one-syllable word	<i>do</i> “of the,” <i>o</i> “the”
Nasal	--	before nasal consonants	<i>sonho</i> “dream,” <i>com</i> “with”
TYPE	ENGLISH WORD	CONTEXT	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLES
Longer	tooth	at the end of a syllable/word	<i>cajú</i> “cashew fruit,” <i>tu</i> “you,” <i>grúa</i> “crane”
Shorter	bow	at the end of the word	<i>pau</i> “wood” or “stick,” <i>nau</i> “boat”
		in the combinations <i>qua</i> and <i>gua</i>	<i>quadro</i> “board,” <i>guarda</i> “policeman”
Nasal	--	before nasal consonants	<i>punha</i> “(he) would put,” <i>um</i> “one”



The vowel *u* is silent when used in the combinations *que*, *qui*, *gue*, and *gui*. In these cases, only pronounce the “hard” consonants, as in *queijo* “cheese,” *quinze* “fifteen,” *guerra* “war,” and *guitarra* “electric guitar.”

Aside from oral and nasal vowels, there are vowel combinations in Portuguese. When they are in the same syllable, they are called diphthongs.

ORAL DIPHTHONGS

APPROXIMATE ENGLISH SOUND	PORTUGUESE EXAMPLES
my	<i>pai</i> PAH-ee “father”
cow	<i>autor</i> ah-oo-TOH “author”
--	<i>papéis</i> pah-PEH-yees “papers”
hay	<i>rei</i> HEY “king”
--	<i>deus</i> DEH-ooohs “god”
--	<i>céu</i> SEH-oo “sky”
--	<i>oi</i> OH-ee “hi”
coy	<i>dói</i> DOH-ee “(it) hurts”
--	<i>viu</i> VEE-oo “(she) saw”
--	<i>cuidado</i> koo-yee-DAH-doo “careful”

NASAL DIPHTHONGS

APPROXIMATE ENGLISH SOUND	PORTUGUESE
AHN-ee	<i>mãe</i> “mother”
AHN-oo	<i>cão</i> “dog”
OHN-ee	<i>põe</i> “(she) puts”

Hiatus

A hiatus is a combination of vowels in separate syllables. While diphthongs are two graphic vowels put together (one pronounced longer and slower than the other), the hiatus expresses two strong vowels very clearly. Here are some examples:

- *tia* “aunt,” *rua* “street”
- *caos* “chaos”
- *rio* “river”



There are some nasal diphthongs that are not expressed orthographically with the ~ (tilde), but rather with nasal consonants. This is the case with words ending in *em* or *en*, as in *porém* “but” and *podem* “(they) can.” In addition, there is one special nasal diphthong that starts with a nasal consonant: *muito* “many” or “very.”

Typing in Portuguese

When writing electronically, it is important to add the accent symbols and diacritics that are part of the Portuguese language. There is a big difference between an accented vowel *é* (is) and one without an accent *e* (and). The following table shows how to add these accents into your electronic documents.

WINDOWS KEYS	RESULT
Control + ‘ [apostrophe], then any vowel	á, é, í, ó, ú
Control + ` [grave], then a	à
Control + Shift + ~ [tilde], then vowel	ã, õ
Control + , [comma], then c	ç
APPLE KEYS	RESULT
Option + e, then any vowel	á, é, í, ó, ú
Option + ` [grave], then a	à
Option + n, then vowel	ã, õ
Option + c	ç

Introduction to Nouns

Nouns refer to persons, places, and things. While learning a second language, make lists of nouns that you want to learn. It is easier to learn nouns because they often refer to something concrete. However, they also refer to abstract elements, ideas, and qualities. In Portuguese, nouns fall under two categories: masculine or feminine. The words *mesa* “table,” *bolsa* “bag,” and *chave* “key” belong to the feminine gender; while *caderno* “notebook,” *livro* “book,” and *pente* “comb” are masculine. Most of the time you can tell by the ending of the word which gender it belongs to. However, there are some tricky examples, such as the ones that end in *-e* (*chave* and *pente*), which can be either feminine or masculine. See the gender classification table below.

PORTUGUESE NOUNS

MASCULINE

livro book

tio uncle

espelho mirror

quadro blackboard

título title

gesto gesture

FEMININE

mochila backpack

tia aunt

escola school

mesa table

página page

janela window

Keep in mind that nouns that end in *-o* are overwhelmingly masculine. Second, nouns that end in (unstressed) *-a* are normally feminine. What if a noun does not end in either of those vowels? Here are some general rules.

NOUNS ENDING IN CONSONANTS -L, -R, AND -Z, THE VOWEL -U, AND THE LETTERS -UME ARE MASCULINE

PORTUGUESE

hotel

casal

mar

professor

rapaz

cartaz

ENGLISH

hotel

married couple

sea

teacher, professor

young man

poster

<i>peru</i>	turkey
<i>tatu</i>	armadillo
<i>ciúme</i>	jealousy
<i>legume</i>	vegetable

There are also nouns with different endings that are mostly feminine. Aside from the most common unstressed *-a* ending for feminine nouns, they can also be identified by other typical suffixes. The following table outlines those endings with some examples.

NOUNS ENDINGS IN LETTERS -DADE, -AGEM, AND -ÇÃO ARE NORMALLY FEMININE

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>identidade</i>	identity, ID card
<i>liberdade</i>	liberty
<i>garagem</i>	garage
<i>viagem</i>	trip
<i>comunicação</i>	communication
<i>atenção</i>	attention



Most nouns that end in a stressed *-á* are masculine. For example, *chá* “tea” and *sofá* “sofa” as well as the names of countries such as *Canadá* and *Panamá*. Other nouns that end in *a* (without the accent, not stressed) are also masculine, in this case because of their Greek origin. One example is *o poema* oo-poh-EH-mah “the poem.” The best way to learn the gender of these words is to write them down with the article, as in *o chá* “the tea.” As you learn more words, continue adding them to your list.

MASCULINE GREEK ORIGIN WORDS ENDING IN -A

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>o cinema</i>	movie theater
<i>o mapa</i>	map
<i>o planeta</i>	planet
<i>o problema</i>	problem

o programa

program

o telefonema

phone call



One tip to help you learn the gender of nouns is to write them together in categories. With any list of vocabulary that you learn, you should find ways in which words can be connected (be it “school objects,” “home appliances,” or “my favorite clothes”). Think of your brain as a closet that is organized in drawers. If you put socks and shirts in their own designated places, it will be easier to retrieve them later. The same happens with Portuguese words!

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Before each noun, it is common for speakers to say an article, such as “the” or “a/an.” In Portuguese, these small but essential words follow gender classification. Definite articles are so called because they refer to specific or “definite” things and places. On the other hand, “indefinite” articles refer to elements that are not previously specified or are general in nature.

DEFINITE ARTICLES

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Singular	o livro “ the book”	a mesa “ the table”
Plural	os livros “ the books”	as mesas “ the tables”

There are four ways of saying “the” in Portuguese, depending on the gender and the number of the noun. Portuguese uses the definite article more often than in English. For example, when referring to “friends and family,” Portuguese speakers say **os amigos** “(the) friends” and **a família** “(the) family.” Common expressions in English such as “love is blind” would be translated in Portuguese as **o amor é cego**. Definite articles are even common when referring to proper names! It is common to hear people address others in some parts of Brazil by adding a definite article such as in **o Paulo** “Paul” or literally “the Paul.” Finally, one of the most interesting features of Portuguese is the fact that Portuguese speakers might opt to say **o meu livro**, literally “(the) my book” when using possessive pronouns.

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Singular	<i>um</i> livro “a book”	<i>uma</i> mesa “a table”
Plural	<i>uns</i> livros “some books”	<i>umas</i> mesas “some tables”

The important thing to remember is that indefinite articles are used for non-specific things, so you might say *eu li um livro* “I read a book,” or you might say *eu li o livro de Português* for “I read the Portuguese book,” which is more specific.

Demonstratives

When traveling, it is common to point and refer to things and people by including a demonstrative, such as “this” or “that” before it, depending on the relative distance involved. In Portuguese, speakers follow a familiar system of gender and number agreement.

DEMONSTRATIVES IN PORTUGUESE

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	ENGLISH
singular	<i>este/esse</i>	<i>esta/essa</i>	this
plural	<i>estes/esses</i>	<i>estas/essas</i>	these
singular	<i>aquele</i>	<i>aquela</i>	that
plural	<i>aqueles</i>	<i>aquelas</i>	those



There are also neutral forms that are used when the referent is unknown or not determined by gender. So, use the words *isto* and *isso* “this” and *aquilo* “that” by themselves when referring to unknown concepts. These are very handy words to have in your repertoire, especially when you want to know what things are in Portuguese.

Common Contractions

When using prepositions (“to,” “from”) followed by determiners (the articles and demonstratives), these words come together and “contract” or combine in order to form a different, shorter word. Here are some “common contractions” in Portuguese.

USING “FROM + THE” IN PORTUGUESE

PREPOSITION + DEFINITE ARTICLE	CONTRACTION	ENGLISH
<i>de + o</i>	<i>do</i>	from the (masculine singular)
<i>de + a</i>	<i>da</i>	from the (feminine singular)
<i>de + os</i>	<i>dos</i>	from the (masc./mixed gender plural)
<i>de + as</i>	<i>das</i>	from the (fem. plural)

When would you have to use these contractions? For example, when saying sentences that refer to your origin, such as *Eu sou **dos** Estados Unidos* “I am **from the** United States.” Thus, when saying *Ele é **do** Brasil*, you are literally saying “He is **from the** Brazil.” Here are some examples of common contractions:

*Eu sou **do** Brasil, e você?*
(I am **from** Brazil, how about you?)

*Eu sou **dos** Estados Unidos. E a Ana?*
(I am **from the** United States. And Anna?)

*Ela é **da** França.*
(She’s **from** France.)

É mesmo? E o Jacques? De onde ele é?
(Really? And Jacques? Where’s he from?)

*Eu acho que ele é **do** Canadá.*
(I think he’s **from** Canada.)

*Não, eu sou **das** Filipinas!*
(No, I’m **from the** Philippines!)

Notice that countries have a gender and a number, and thus must follow the same gender/number system spelled out in previous sections. You would have to know the “gender” and “number” of the country, and if a definite article is used, in order to say these sentences correctly.



ALERT

Some countries do not require the use of the definite article (*o, a, os, as*) when they are mentioned, so there is no contraction, just the bare preposition. The most noted examples are *Ela é de Portugal* “She’s from Portugal,” *Ele é de Mozambique* “He’s from Mozambique,” and *Eles são de Cuba* “They are from Cuba.”

Another common contraction is between the preposition *em* “in, on, at” and the definite articles. Here are the examples:

USING “IN THE” IN PORTUGUESE

PREPOSITION + DEFINITE ARTICLE	CONTRACTION ENGLISH	
<i>em + o</i>	<i>no</i>	in the (masc. sing.)
<i>em + a</i>	<i>na</i>	in the (fem. sing.)
<i>em + os</i>	<i>nos</i>	in the (masc./mixed gender plural)
<i>em + as</i>	<i>nas</i>	in the (fem. plural)

When would you use these contractions? How about when talking about where you live? Here is a sample dialogue that includes some of these contractions:

Cláudio, onde você mora?

(Cláudio, where do you live?)

*Eu moro **no** estado do Ceará, **no** Brasil.*

(I live **in the** state of Ceará, **in** Brazil.)

Nossa, e você, Nilda?

(Wow, and you, Nilda?)

*Eu moro **na** ilha de São Vicente, Cabo Verde.*

(I live **in the** island of São Vicente, Cabo Verde.)

Eu adoraria visitar vocês dois.

(I would love to visit both of you.)

*Você será sempre bem-vinda **na** nossa casa!*

(You are always welcome **in** our house!)

Do indefinite articles contract? Sure! The following shows the common contractions involving the preposition *em* “in, on” and the indefinite articles *um, uma* “a/an.”

USING “IN + A/SOME” IN PORTUGUESE

PREPOSITION + DEFINITE ARTICLE	CONTRACTION ENGLISH	
<i>em + um</i>	<i>num</i>	in a (masc. sing.)
<i>em + uma</i>	<i>numa</i>	in a (fem. sing.)
<i>em + uns</i>	<i>nuns</i>	in some (plural)

To express indefinite ideas, a speaker could use these indefinite pronouns. For example, one could say *Eu vivo **num** bairro elegante* “I

live **in** an elegant neighborhood,” or *Eu estudo **numa** universidade muito cara* “I study **in** a very expensive university.” Notice that in these two examples, the places were not specifically mentioned.

Cognates

Because both Portuguese and English are Indo-European languages, some words in Portuguese have a similar spelling to English, and are thus easy to identify and guess their meaning. Here is a short list:

- *acidente*
- *ator*
- *adorável*
- *animal*
- *automóvel*
- *bagagem*
- *catedral*
- *central*
- *ciclista*
- *condutor*
- *conversível*
- *criatura*
- *crime*
- *cruel*
- *elefante*
- *famoso*
- *favor*
- *físico*
- *futebol*
- *hospital*
- *hotel*
- *humor*

- *idéia*
- *importante*
- *inevitável*
- *informação*
- *inventar*
- *local*
- *motor*
- *música*
- *natural*
- *plano*
- *popular*
- *potente*
- *presidente*
- *rádio*
- *respeitável*
- *sinistro*
- *táxi*
- *telefone*

In order to identify how to say some words in Portuguese that could have English spelling equivalents, here is a list of similar endings:

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>psicologia</i>	psychology see-koh-loh-JEE-yah
<i>autonomia</i>	autonomy

ah-oo--toh-noh-MEE-yah

Nouns that end in *-ica* in Portuguese usually end in “-ic(s)” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
------------------------	---------------------------

<i>física</i>	physics FEE-zee-kah
<i>música</i>	music MOO-zee-kah

Nouns that end in *-ade* in Portuguese usually end in “-ty” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>universidade</i>	university oo-nee-vehr-see-DAH-dee
<i>autoridade</i>	authority ah-oo--toh-ree-DAH-dee

Nouns that end in *-ista* in Portuguese usually end in “-ist” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>dentista</i>	dentist dehn-TEES-tah
<i>artista</i>	artist ahr-TEES-tah

Nouns that end in *-ário* in Portuguese usually end in “-ary” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>comentário</i>	commentary koh-mehn-TAH-ree-oo
<i>dicionário</i>	dictionary dee-see-oh-NAH-ree-oo

Some nouns that end in *-or* in Portuguese also end in “-or” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>professor</i>	professor proh-feh-SOHR
<i>ator</i>	actor

ah-TOHR

Nouns that end in -ção in Portuguese usually end in “-ion” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>estação</i>	station ehs-tah-SAHN-oo
<i>religião</i>	religion heh-lee-gee-AHN-oo

Nouns that end in -cia in Portuguese usually end in “-ce” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>importância</i>	importance een-pohr-TAHN-see-ah
<i>independência</i>	independence een-deh-pehn-DEHN-see-ah

Some adjectives ending in -al in Portuguese also end in “-al” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>especial</i>	special ees-peh-see-AHL
<i>local</i>	local loh-KAHL

Adjectives ending in -oso usually end in “-ous” in English.

SPELLING EQUIVALENTS

PORTUGUESE WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>religioso</i>	religious heh-lee-gee-OH-zoo
<i>amoroso</i>	amorous ah-moh-ROH-zoo

False Friends

A “false friend” (or a false cognate) is a word that looks like the same word in your own language, but has a different meaning in the language you are learning. The following section will help you to avoid many common mistakes. There are numerous false friends in Portuguese and English!



There are thousands of cognates between Portuguese and English, but some of them can be false friends! Make sure you know the true meaning of a word before working it into your spoken language.

FALSE COGNATES

<i>assistir</i>	to attend or to watch, not to assist ah-sees-TEEHR
<i>delito</i>	crime, not delight deh-LEE-too
<i>recordar</i>	to remember, not to record heh-kohr-DAH

CHAPTER 2

Introducing Yourself

You will find that this book has many ready-made sentences and expressions to help you communicate in a variety of situations. However, it is still very important to know the basics of the language. Once you understand how sentences and phrases are formed, they will make a lot more sense to you.

The Verbs *Ser*, *Estar*, and *Ter*

Let's start with three very basic verbs. They are not only very common; they also have very irregular conjugations. Refer to the following examples.

SER: To Be

The verb *ser* (to be) is one of the most commonly used verbs in Portuguese. It is important to learn this verb inside and out, as you will hear it in almost every conversation you have!

In the present tense, it is conjugated as follows:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>eu sou</i>	I am	<i>nós somos</i>	we are
EH-oo SO		Noyes SON-moos	
<i>você é</i>	you are	<i>Vocês são</i>	you (all) are
voh-SAY EH		voh-SAY-ees SAHN-oo	
<i>ele é</i>	he is	<i>eles são</i>	they are
EH-lee EH		EH-lees SAHN-oo	
<i>ela é</i>	she is	<i>elas são</i>	they are
EH-lah EH		EH-lees SAHN-oo	



It is common, but not required, to omit the subject pronoun in both spoken and written Portuguese. In fact, you will sound more “native” if you do not say the subject pronoun and only use the conjugated verb.

I am American.

Eu sou americano.

eh-oo SOH ah-meh-ree-KAHN-noo

I am American.

Sou americano.

SOH ah-meh-ree-KAH-noo

I'm Paul, and you?

Sou Paul, e você?

soo “Paul” ee voh-SAY

Ser is used when you want to indicate where you are from. It's normally followed by the preposition *de* + a place name (adding the possible contraction) when it serves that purpose.

We are from Boston.

Somos de Boston.

SOH-moos dee BOHS-tohn

To find out where someone is from, ask the question:

De onde você é?

dee ON-dee voh-SAY EH

De onde o senhor/a senhora é? (formal)

dee OHN-dee oo senh-ny-ohr / ah senh-ny-oh-rah EH?

Ser can be used to indicate possession when followed by the preposition *de* + a noun or a proper name:

It's my wife's suitcase.

É a mala da minha esposa.

EH ah mah-LEH-tah dah MEE-ny-ah ehs-POH-zah.

It's John's.

É do John.

EH doo “John”

To find out to whom something belongs, ask the question:

Whose is it?

De quem é?

dee keyn EH

Whose are they?

De quem são?

dee keyn SAHN-oo

ESTAR: To Be

Meaning “to be,” this verb is used quite a bit in Portuguese to express physical and emotional states. It is also used alongside other verbs to make up common structures, such as the progressive tense. Here’s the conjugation in the present indicative.

THE VERB *ESTAR* IN THE PRESENT TENSE

<i>eu estou</i>	ehs-TOH-oo	I am
<i>você está</i>	ehs-TAH	you are
<i>ele/ela está</i>	ehs-TAH	he/she/it is
<i>nós estamos</i>	ehs-TAH-moos	we are
<i>vocês estão</i>	ehs-TAHN-oo	you (all) are
<i>eles/elas estão</i>	ehs-TAHN-oo	they are



It is important to pronounce the forms *estou* (*eu* form) and *estão* (*vocês/eles* form) very clearly since they might sound similar at the beginning. When Brazilians are talking, they will very often cut off the first syllable *es-* of these verb forms. Be prepared to hear *tou*, *tá*, *tamo(s)*, and *tão* in spoken conversation. You might even start saying them, too!



Use a form of the verb *estar* with the adjectives and adverbs in the following table to express how people feel, look, or seem. Don't forget that some adjectives and adverbs need to "match" with their respective subjects, especially if the masculine form ends in -o. For example: *ele está cansado* "he is/looks tired;" *ela está cansada* "she is/seems tired." As you can see, sometimes the verb *estar* "to be" is used for the verbs "to seem," "to appear," or "to feel" in English because they reflect a condition or state, not an immutable physical characteristic. The following are some common physical states that are used with the verb *estar*.

SAMPLE SENTENCES WITH *ESTAR*

<i>eu estou contente</i>	I am happy eh-oo ehs-TOH-oo kohn-TEHN-tee
<i>nós estamos cansados</i>	we are tired noh-ees ehs-TAH-moos kahn-SAH-doos
<i>elas estão bonitas hoje</i>	they are pretty today EH-lahs ehs-TAHN-oo boh-NEE-tahs OH-gee

TER: To Have

In order to express things that you own, you must use the verb *ter*. Here's the conjugation in the present tense:

THE VERB *TER* IN THE PRESENT TENSE

<i>eu tenho</i>	I have
<i>você tem</i>	you have
<i>ele/ela tem</i>	he/she has
<i>nós temos</i>	we have
<i>vocês têm</i>	you (all) have
<i>eles/elas têm</i>	they have

Here are some sample sentences with this very useful verb:

SAMPLE SENTENCES WITH *TER*

<i>O hotel tem muitos hóspedes.</i>	The hotel has a lot of guests.
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

<i>Eu tenho uma reserva para hoje.</i>	I have a reservation for today.
<i>Meus amigos têm meu endereço.</i>	My friends have my address.
<i>A cliente tem uma pergunta.</i>	The client has a question.

You can also use the verb *ter* in an impersonal sense. This means that there is no clear subject, and the sentence is normally translated as “there is/are.” See the following examples for the “existential” use of *ter*.

SAMPLE SENTENCES WITH EXISTENTIAL *TER*

<i>Tem muita gente no mercado.</i>	There are a lot of people at the market.
<i>Tem um mapa no balcão.</i>	There is a map on the counter.
<i>Tem uma padaria aqui perto.</i>	There is a bakery near here.

Lastly, the verb *ter* can be used to mean “obligation.” In this case, it is very similar to the structure in English “have to.”

[SUBJECT]	<i>TER</i> [CONJUGATED]	QUE	VERB [INFINITIVE]
<i>Eu</i>	<i>tenho</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>acordar</i> às 8h. I have to wake up at 8 A.M.
<i>Você</i>	<i>tem</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>fazer</i> a reserva. You have to make the reservation.
<i>Nós</i>	<i>temos</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>seguir</i> este caminho. We have to follow that path.

Notice that the first verb, *ter*, is written according to the subject. The second verb, in bold, is not conjugated: it’s in the infinitive.

From Nouns to Pronouns

In order to make discourse less repetitive, speakers often substitute nouns for pronouns. For instance, instead of saying the phrase “my sister” again and again, you can say “she” when you are telling a story. That’s a subject pronoun. There are also direct and indirect object pronouns, which also take the place of a noun that has already been mentioned. Here are some of these words that are essential in Portuguese:

PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN PORTUGUESE

SINGULAR	PLURAL
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<i>eu</i>	I	<i>nós/a gente</i>	we
<i>tu/você</i>	you	<i>vocês</i>	you (all), y'all, you guys
<i>ele</i>	he	<i>eles</i>	they
<i>ela</i>	she	<i>elas</i>	they

There are two ways of referring to “we” in Brazilian Portuguese: *nós*, which is a little less used and more formal, and *a gente*, which is more colloquial. The important rule to follow when using these two personal pronouns is to conjugate the verb in the plural when using *nós* and in the singular when using *a gente*. *A gente* literally means “we the people,” so it is grammatically singular, even though it refers to more than one person.

There are two forms of “you” in Portuguese. Listen to how the Brazilians are speaking and follow along. Some of this variation is based on the geographical region. In southern Brazil, the *tu* form is used regularly with its separate verb conjugation. In the big urban and cultural centers such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and the state of Minas Gerais, you might hear the form *você* as well as its reduced form *cê*. Finally, in many places in northeastern Brazil, such as in the cities of Recife and Fortaleza, the familiar *tu* is used, albeit with similar verb conjugations belonging to the *você* form. Although this might be daunting at first, if you stick to using *você* for “you,” you cannot go wrong. No matter what region of Brazil you are visiting, you will be understood.



You might notice that more traditional Portuguese grammar includes the plural form *vós* for “you” or “y’all.” This form is archaic and never used in Brazilian Portuguese. The possessive forms, *vosso* and *vossa* “yours,” are uttered by many speakers from Portugal, but not in Brazil.

What about the levels of formality? When first introduced to an older gentleman or woman, use *o senhor* and *a senhora* respectively. Wait until they tell you that they do not mind being addressed by the *você* form.

When referring to people in the third or second person, it might be common to hear *Seu José* for “Mr. José” and *Dona Maria* for “Mrs. Maria” as a form of respect.

Here is a sample dialogue:

Robert: *Olá, Seu José, como vai?*

(Hello, Mr. José, how are you?)

José: *Bem, obrigado, Robert, e você?*

(Fine, thanks, Robert, and you?)

Robert: *Tudo bem, e como vai sua esposa, Dona Maria?*

(Great, and how is your wife, Mrs. Maria?)

José: *Ela vai muito bem, obrigado.*

(She's very well, thanks.)

Direct Object Pronouns

A direct object is not the subject of a sentence. For example, in the sentence "I called **Maria**," Maria is not the subject. Maria is the recipient of the action or, in other words, the direct object of the verb. If you say "I called **her**," then you have used the "direct object pronoun," which means that this is the word that substitutes for the proper noun "Maria." Why do we use these pronouns? Read the conversation below:

Did you call Maria?

No, I did not call Maria.

Why didn't you call Maria?

Because I didn't want to talk to Maria.

The repetition of the direct object "Maria" sounds rather strange, doesn't it? In fact, speakers in many languages avoid this unnecessary repetition by using a pronoun "she" in place of the direct object. Here's a list of the direct object pronouns.

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

me me

te you (sing., familiar)

o him, it (masc. sing.)

a her, it (fem. sing.)

nos us

os them (masc./mixed gender plural)

as them (fem. plural)

The pronoun *vos* (you, plural) is not included because it is not used in Brazilian Portuguese except in certain formal contexts. It is, however, used extensively in Portugal. In order to express the plural “you” in Brazilian Portuguese, one must use *vocês* “you all,” “y’all,” “you guys.” See the following examples:

<i>Ele me chamou.</i>	He called me .
EH-lee mee shah-MOH-oo	
<i>Eu te amo.</i>	I love you .
EH-oo tee AHN-moo	
<i>Nós amamos vocês!</i>	We love you all !
NOH-ees ah-MAHN-moos voh-SAYS	
<i>Eu os conheço.</i>	I know them .
EH-oo oos kohn-NYEH-soo	

Pay attention to the placement of the pronoun in relation to the conjugated verb. The direct object pronoun can go before, after, or even in the middle of the verb! However, speakers often do not follow the strict rules of grammar. In colloquial speech, Brazilian Portuguese speakers often use these pronouns before the verb when they should use them after the verb. Also, they might use the subject pronoun when they should use the object form instead. Here are some examples:

NASAL DIPHTHONGS

<i>Ela me viu.</i>	She saw me . (Brazilian Portuguese)
EH-lah mee VEE-oo	
<i>Ela viu-me.</i>	She saw me . (European Portuguese)
EH-lah VEE-oo mee	
<i>Eu a vi.</i>	I saw her . (Brazilian Portuguese, prescriptive usage)
EH-oo ah vee	
<i>Eu vi ela.</i>	I saw her . (Brazilian Portuguese, colloquial speech, subject form)
EH-oo vee EH-lah	

Learners should be aware that in everyday speech and even in popular media, the non-prescriptive use of the direct object is

common.

In a negative sentence, the word *não* must come before the object pronoun.

He doesn't eat **it**.

Ele não o come.

EH-lee NAHN-oo KOHN-mee

Why don't you invite **them**?

Porque você não os convida? (formal, educated)

pohr-KEH voh-SAY nahn-oos kohn-VEE-dah?

Porque você não convida eles? (less standard, colloquial)

pohr-keh voh-SAY nahn kohn-VEE-dah EH-lees?



As far as saying goodbye, the same kissing rules apply: one or two kisses for women, warm handshakes for men. Don't be surprised if a Brazilian will kiss you three times and say *três pra casar*, meaning "three times so you can get married." This is sort of a little play with the two-kiss rule, and one which can lead to closer friendships.

Variation on Direct Object Pronoun Forms

When the direct object pronoun (*o*, *a*, *os*, *as*) is attached to conjugated verbs, it changes form slightly to *lo*, *la*, *los*, and *las*. See the following examples:

Você quer experimentar a torta?

Do you want to try the pie?

Sim, quero experimentar-la.

Yes, I want to try **it**.

Ela vai ler as revistas?

Is she going to read the magazines?

Sim, ela vai lê-las.

Yes, she is going to read **them**.

Vocês gostariam de ouvir meu disco?

Would you all like to hear my album?

Sim, gostaríamos de ouvi-lo.
Yes, we like to listen to it.

Notice that you must drop the *-r* ending of the infinitive and add an accent (from *ar* to *á*, and from *er* to *ê*). The infinitives that end in *ir* remain as *i*.

Indirect Object Pronouns

The indirect object tells for whom or to whom an action is done. It also replaces a noun in a sentence. If you say, "I gave the passport to Mário," someone can say, "Why did you give the passport to him?" in which case "him" is the indirect object pronoun that is replacing the proper noun "Mário." Here is a list of indirect object pronouns in Brazilian Portuguese:

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

<i>me</i>	to/for me
<i>te</i>	to/for you (sing. informal)
<i>lhe</i>	to/for you (sing. formal), him, her, it
<i>nos</i>	to/for us
<i>les</i>	to/for you (plural), them

Some verbs have two objects; that is, they have a direct as well as an indirect object. Verbs such as "to give" or "to offer" or "to deliver" imply that something was done to someone. Here's a list of these common "double-pronoun" verbs.

DOUBLE-PRONOUN VERBS

<i>dar</i>	to give
<i>dever</i>	to owe
<i>emprestar</i>	to lend
<i>entregar</i>	to deliver
<i>ensinar</i>	to teach
<i>enviar</i>	to send
<i>explicar</i>	to explain
<i>mandar</i>	to send
<i>oferecer</i>	to offer

<i>perguntar</i>	to ask a question
<i>recomendar</i>	to recommend
<i>telefonar</i>	to call, telephone

Here are some examples of how the indirect object pronoun works in Brazilian Portuguese.

*O oficial **me** deu o visto.*
The official gave the visa **to me**.

*Eu **te** falei muitas coisas.*
I told lots of things **to you**.

*Ela vai **nos** ligar?*
She is going to call **us**?

*Os meninos? Nós **lhes** telefonamos.*
The boys? We called **them**.

*A professora? Eu **lhe** entreguei a tarefa.*
The professor? I gave the work **to her**.

In some instances, the indirect object pronoun system is not used and the preposition *para* is used instead. Read the following sentences, which are equivalent to the previous two sentences.

*Os meninos? Nós telefonamos **para eles**.*
oohs meh-nee-noos NOYS teh-leh-fohn-nahn-moos pah-ra EH-lees

*A professora? Eu entreguei a tarefa **para ela**.*
Ah proh-feh-SSO-rah Eh-oo ehn-treh-gay ah tah-reh-fah pah-ra EH-lah

Reflexive and Reciprocal Verbs and Pronouns

Reflexive verbs indicate that the subject of a sentence is performing the action of the verb on himself/herself/itself. They can be translated to English by using the reflexive pronouns “-self” and “-selves,” as in *eu me chamo* “I call myself.” Reciprocal verbs can be translated to English by using the construction “each other.” In this case, the action is done to an entity, which in turn does the same action to the other entity, as in the expression *se beijam* “they kiss each other.” In Portuguese, reflexive and reciprocal verbs are conjugated by using reflexive pronouns.

REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

PRONOUN	ENGLISH
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<i>eu me chamo</i>	I call myself
<i>você se chama</i>	you call yourself
<i>ele/ela se chama</i>	he/she calls him/herself
<i>nós nos chamamos</i>	we call ourselves
<i>vocês se chamam</i>	you all call yourselves
<i>eles/elas se chamam</i>	they call themselves

Notice that the pronoun is placed before the verb and that pronouns are used for both reflexive and reciprocal ideas.



Not all reflexive verbs in Portuguese have a corresponding English reflexive verb. The example *chamar-se* “to call oneself” works well, but other reflexive verbs in Portuguese are non-reflexive in English. For example, *levantar-se* “to get up” is not considered reflexive in English.

Here is a list of common reflexive verbs in Portuguese:

COMMON REFLEXIVE VERBS

VERB	ENGLISH
<i>lavar-se</i>	to wash oneself
<i>vestir-se</i>	to put on clothes, to dress oneself
<i>olhar-se</i>	to look at oneself
<i>pentear-se</i>	to brush/comb oneself
<i>sentar-se</i>	to sit oneself
<i>divertir-se</i>	to entertain oneself, to have fun
<i>deitar-se</i>	to go to bed, to retire
<i>machucar-se</i>	to hurt oneself
<i>reunir-se</i>	to get together

In order to conjugate the verb, you must drop the *-se* and add one of the reflexive pronouns according to the grammatical person. So *deitar-se* would be conjugated as *eu me deito* “I go to bed” in the first person singular.

Useful Reflexive Verbs

Some reflexive verbs are often used with prepositions and/or other verbs. Here's a list of these verbs.

REFLEXIVE VERBS (-SE) WITH PREPOSITIONS (*DE*, *A*, *COM*)

VERB	ENGLISH
<i>aproveitar-se de</i>	to take advantage of
<i>convencer-se de</i>	to convince oneself of
<i>esquecer-se de</i>	to forget to (plus a verb in infinitive)
<i>lembrar-se de</i>	to remember to (plus a verb in infinitive)
<i>queixar-se de</i>	to complain about
<i>rir-se de</i>	to laugh at
<i>decidir-se a</i>	to decide to (plus a verb in infinitive)
<i>dedicar-se a</i>	to dedicate oneself to
<i>acostumar-se com</i>	to get used to
<i>parecer-se com</i>	to look like
<i>casar-se com</i>	to marry
<i>preocupar-se com</i>	to worry about
<i>surpreender-se com</i>	to be surprised

Notice that not all verbs are translated with a preposition. In English “to forget to” is followed by another verb in English, as in “to forget to add a sentence.” However, in Portuguese, that verb is reflexive (-se ending) and is followed by the preposition *a* “to.” Careful: the same preposition can be translated as “at,” “about,” or “with.” Also, some verbs such as “to marry” and “to be surprised” do not require a preposition at all in English.

Adjectives and Gender

An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun (a delicious dish, an outgoing person). In English, all adjectives come before the noun. In Portuguese, most adjectives follow the noun that they modify, although there is a category of commonly used adjectives that precede nouns.

Portuguese adjectives must agree in gender and number with the nouns that they modify. That is, if a noun is masculine plural (*livros* [books], for example), the adjective that modifies it must be masculine and plural as well (*livros caros* [expensive books]). This means that there can be up to four forms of each adjective: masculine singular,

feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural.

EXAMPLES OF DESCRIPTIVE NOUN PHRASES

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>o livro caro</i>	the expensive book
<i>os livros caros</i>	the expensive books
<i>a bolsa cara</i>	the expensive bag
<i>as bolsas caras</i>	the expensive bags



Don't forget that nouns have a number (singular or plural) and a gender (masculine or feminine), often indicated by the ending of the word: the letter *-a* is generally feminine, *-o* masculine, and *-s* indicates plurality, with a few exceptions (as mentioned earlier). When the adjective ends in *-e*, there is no difference between the masculine and feminine forms: *um documento importante* (masc.) "an important document" or *uma pessoa importante* (fem.) "an important person."

Possessive, Demonstrative, and Interrogative Adjectives

Possessive, demonstrative, and interrogative adjectives all precede the nouns they modify.

- Possessive adjectives: *meu* (my), *teu* (your), *seu* (his, her, your), *nosso* (our), etc.
- Demonstrative adjectives: *este* (this), *esse* (that), *aquele* (the one over there), etc.
- Interrogative adjectives: *qual*, *quais* (which)

Adjectives That Precede the Noun

Almost all adjectives follow the noun that they modify, but there are exceptions to that rule. The following is a group of commonly used adjectives that precede the noun they modify.

PORTUGUESE ADJECTIVE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>outro/outra</i>	another
	OH-troo/OH-trah
<i>belo/bela</i>	beautiful

	BEH-loh/BEH-lah
<i>bom/boa</i>	good
	bohn/BOH-ah
<i>jovem</i>	young
	JOH-vehn
<i>grande</i>	large; great
	GRAHN-dee
<i>longo/longa</i>	long
	LON-goo/LON-gah
<i>novo/nova</i>	new
	NOH-voh/NOH-vah
<i>pequeno/pequena</i>	small; little
	PEE-keh-noo/PEE-keh-nah
<i>mesmo/mesma</i>	same
	MEHS-moo/MEHS-mah
<i>velho/velha</i>	old
	VEH-lyo/VEH-lya



In some cases, an adjective can come either before or after the noun it modifies. In these cases, the meaning of the adjective can change. For example, *um novo carro* = a new car (a car I just bought, could be old, but new to me), but *um carro novo* = a new car (a car made this year).

Some Useful Adjectives for Describing Yourself

Almost all adjectives follow the noun that they modify. The following is a group of commonly used adjectives that follow this rule.

PORTUGUESE ADJECTIVE	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<i>louro/loura</i>	blonde
	LOW-roo/LOW-rah

<i>moreno/morena</i>	dark-skinned moh-REHN-noo/moh-REHN-nah
<i>alto/alta</i>	tall AHL-toh/AHL-tah
<i>baixo/baixa</i>	short BAH-ee-shoo/BAH-ee-shah
<i>magro/magra</i>	slender; skinny MAH-groo/MAH-grah
<i>gordo/gorda</i>	fat GOR-doo/GOR-dah
<i>feio/feia</i>	ugly FAY-yoo/FAY-yah
<i>rico/rica</i>	rich HEE-koo/HEE-kah
<i>pobre</i>	poor POH-breh
<i>inteligente</i>	intelligent en-tehl-lee-JEHN-tee
<i>estúpido/estúpida</i>	stupid ehs-TOO-pee-doo/ehs-TOO-pee-dah
<i>simpático/simpática</i>	kind seem-PAH-tee-koo/seem-PAH-tee-kah
<i>antipático/antipática</i>	unpleasant ahn-tee-PAH-tee-koo/ahn-tee-PAH-tee-kah
<i>generoso/generosa</i>	generous jehn-neh-ROH-zoo/jehn-neh-ROH-zah
<i>chato/chata</i>	boring SHAH-too/SHAH-tah
<i>feliz</i>	happy feh-LEES

triste

sad

TREES-teh

Adverbs

Adverbs describe when, how, and where an action is completed. They modify verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs. In Portuguese, adverbs typically come after the verb that they modify. Some expressions such as *amanhã* (tomorrow), *sempre* (always), and *nunca* (never) are adverbs that indicate “when” things happen. You can also express how you feel with an adverb: *bem* (well) and *mal* (badly). Most adverbs are the so-called “adverbs of manner,” which tell “how” things are done. Here are some common examples:

COMMON ADVERBS OF MANNER

assim

like that; thus

ah-SEEN

bem

well

BEH--een

mal

badly

MAH-oo

rapidamente

fast

hah-pee-dah-MEHN-tee

devagar

slowly

djee-vah-GAH

melhor

better

meh-LEE-OH

pior

worse

pee-OH

raramente

rarely

hah-rah-MEHN-tee

In English, to create an adverb from an adjective, you add “-ly.” In Portuguese, you add *-mente* to the feminine form of the adjective, as in *rápido* > *rápida* > *rapidamente* (rapidly, fast). Remember to drop the accent when you change to an adverb. Not all adverbs follow this rule; some have altogether different forms such as the adjective *bom* (good)

and the comparative adverb *melhor* (better).

Adverbs of Place

These adverbs indicate the place where something happens. Here are some examples:

COMMON ADVERBS OF PLACE

<i>aqui</i>	here ah-KEE
<i>ali</i>	over there ah-LEE
<i>atrás</i>	behind ah-TRAHSS
<i>lá</i>	over there LAH
<i>perto</i>	near PEHR-too
<i>defronte</i>	facing deh-FROHN-tee
<i>dentro</i>	inside DEHN-troo
<i>debaixo</i>	under; below dee-BAH-EE-shoo
<i>embaixo</i>	below; under ehn-BAH-EE-shoo
<i>longe</i>	far LOHN-jee

Adverbs of Time

There are also some adverbs that relate to time, or when actions are done. Here is a list.

COMMON ADVERBS OF TIME

<i>agora</i>	now ah-GOH-rah
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<i>amanhã</i>	tomorrow ah-MAHN-nee-AHN
<i>antes</i>	before AHN-tees
<i>ainda</i>	yet ah-EEN-dah
<i>cedo</i>	early SEH-doo
<i>depois</i>	after; then deh-POH-ees
<i>então</i>	then en-TAHN-oo
<i>hoje</i>	today OH-jee
<i>já</i>	now; already JAH
<i>logo</i>	soon LOH-goo
<i>nunca</i>	never NOOHN-kah
<i>ontem</i>	yesterday OHN-tehn-ee
<i>sempre</i>	always SEHN-pree
<i>tarde</i>	late TAHR-dee

Adverbs of Quantity

Adverbs of quantity express how much or how many are related to the adjective or the verb. These are the common adverbs of quantity in Portuguese:

COMMON ADVERBS OF QUANTITY

<i>bastante</i>	enough; rather bas-TAHN-tee
<i>quase</i>	almost KWA-zee
<i>demais</i>	too much dee-MAH-ees
<i>mais</i>	more MAH-ees
<i>menos</i>	less; fewer MEH-noos
<i>muito</i>	a lot MOO-yeen-too
<i>pouco</i>	a little POH-koo
<i>somente</i>	only saw-MEHN-tee
<i>tão</i>	as TAHN-oo
<i>tanto</i>	so (much) TAHN-too

The following are some examples of adverbs that modify verbs and adjectives:

<i>Nós comemos demais!</i>	We ate too much!
<i>Ele quase ficou doente.</i>	He almost got sick.
<i>Eles estão muito cansados.</i>	They are very tired.
<i>Eu estou bastante estressada!</i>	I am pretty stressed out!

Unlike adjectives, adverbs do not change. Note that the adverb *muito* “very” is an invariable form that modifies a verb. The same word can be a variable adjective that modifies a noun, such as *muitos exercícios* “many exercises” and *muitas atividades* “many activities.”

CHAPTER 3

Essential Brazilian Portuguese

There are certain vocabulary words and expressions that will prove more useful to you as a traveler in Brazil. Aside from the common phrases like “Do you speak English?” and “Where are you from?” it is important to understand the differences between formal and informal speech. In addition, knowing the basics such as numbers, days of the week, the calendar, and how to tell time is crucial for successful communication.

Survival Brazilian Portuguese

Take a look at the following Portuguese phrases—they will come in handy as you begin communicating in this language.

I don't speak Portuguese very well.

Não falo português muito bem.

NAHN-oo FAH-loo pooh-too-GA-ees -MOO-yeen-too BEH-een

Could you repeat, please?

Pode repetir, por favor?

POH-dee heh-peh-TEEH poh fah-VOH

Can you speak more slowly?

Pode falar mais devagar?

POH-dee fah-LAH MAH-ees dee-vah-GAH

I don't understand.

Não entendo.

NAHN-oo ehn-TEHN-doo

Do you speak English?

Você fala inglês?

voh-SAY FAH-lah een-GLAY-ees

What does ... mean?

O que quer dizer ... ?

OOH kee kher dee-ZEH ...

How do you say ... in Portuguese?

Como se diz ... em português?

KOH-moo see djees ... ehn pohr-too-GEH-yees

Language Basics

In order to have any basic conversation in Portuguese, you need to know the following words. Learning how to say yes and no and the valuable question words—who, what, when, where, and why—will help get any conversation started!

yes	<i>sim</i>	SEEN
no	<i>não</i>	NAHN-oo
okay	<i>tá bom</i>	TAH-bohn
and	<i>e</i>	ee
or	<i>ou</i>	oh
who	<i>quem</i>	KEHN-ee
what	<i>o que</i>	oo-KEH
when	<i>quando</i>	KWAHN-doo
where	<i>onde</i>	OHN-dee
why	<i>por quê</i>	pohr-KEH
how	<i>como</i>	KOH-moo

Being Polite

In Brazilian Portuguese formality can be subtle, as opposed to European Portuguese, where there are clear distinctions between the use of the pronoun *tu* and *você*. In Brazil, it is common to use *o senhor* “Sir” or “Mr.” and *a senhora* “Ma’am” or “Mrs.” when addressing people in a more formal context.

It might be difficult to decide when the formal way of speaking should be used. As a general rule, use the more formal when meeting people for the first time, when greeting elders, and in business situations. Brazilians will very often immediately tell you when it's time to use the more informal *você*, which will be the majority of the time. That said, for the casual traveler, the following “polite” words will go a long way!

please	<i>por favor; por gentileza</i> pohr FAH-vohr; pohr jehn-tee-LEH-zah
thank you	<i>obrigado/obrigada</i> (male/female speaker) oh-bree-GAH-doh/oh-bree-GAH-dah
thank you very much	<i>muito obrigado/obrigada</i> (male/female speaker) MOO-yeen-too oh-bree-GAH-doh/oh-bree-GAH-dah
you're welcome	<i>De nada; Imagina!</i> (slang, very common) dee-NAH-dah; ee-mah-GEE-nah
it's my pleasure	<i>o prazer é todo meu</i> oo prah-ZEH eh TOH-doo MEH-oo
pardon me	<i>com licença</i> KOHN lee-SEHN-sah
I'm sorry	<i>Desculpa</i> dehs-KOOL-pah
TITLES	
sir; Mr.	<i>senhor</i> sehn-nee-OH
ma'am; Mrs.	<i>senhora</i> sehn-nee-OH-rah



It is very important to note that, more commonly, you will hear *Seu* for “Mr.” and *Dona* for “Mrs.” followed by one’s first name, as in *Seu*

Amilcar (Mr. Amilcar) and *Dona Marta* (Mrs. Marta).

Numbers 1 Through 100 and Beyond

What's the number of the bus we should take? What time is it? How much is this scarf? Knowing numbers will better prepare you to understand the responses to these questions!

NUMBERS 1 TO 100

1	<i>um/uma</i> OOHN/OOHN-ah
2	<i>dois/duas</i> DOH-ees/DOO-ahs
3	<i>três</i> TREH-ees
4	<i>quatro</i> KWAH-troo
5	<i>cinco</i> SEEN-koo
6	<i>seis</i> SAY-eesh
7	<i>sete</i> SEH-tee
8	<i>oito</i> OY-too
9	<i>nove</i> NOH-vee
10	<i>dez</i> DEH-ees
11	<i>onze</i> OHN-zee
12	<i>doze</i>

	DOH-zee
13	<i>treze</i>
	TREH-zee
14	<i>catorze</i>
	kah-TOHR-zee
15	<i>quinze</i>
	KEEN-zee
16	<i>dezesseis</i>
	deh-zeh-SAY-eesh
17	<i>dezessete</i>
	deh-zeh-SEH-tee
18	<i>dezoito</i>
	deh-ZOY-too
19	<i>dezenove</i>
	deh-zeh-NOH-vee
20	<i>vinte</i>
	VEEN-tee
21	<i>vinte e um</i>
	VEEN-tee ee oohn
22	<i>vinte e dois</i>
	VEEN-tee ee DOH-eesh
30	<i>trinta</i>
	TREEN-tah
40	<i>quarenta</i>
	kwah-REHN-tah
50	<i>cinquenta</i>
	seen-KWEHN-tah
60	<i>sessenta</i>
	seh-SEHN-tah
70	<i>setenta</i>

	seh-TEHN-tah
80	<i>oitenta</i>
	oy-TEHN-tah
90	<i>noventa</i>
	noh-VEHN-tah
100	<i>cem</i>
	SEHN-ee
1,000	<i>mil</i>
	MEEL
1,200	<i>mil e duzentos</i>
	meel ee doo-ZEHN-toos
2,000	<i>dois mil/duas mil</i>
	DOH-ees meel/DOO-ahs meel
5,000	<i>cinco mil</i>
	SEEN-koo meel
10,000	<i>dez mil</i>
	DEH-eesh meel
100,000	<i>cem mil</i>
	SEHN-ee meel
1,000,000	<i>um milhão</i>
	OHN mee-lyahn-oo
1,000,000,000	<i>um bilhão</i>
	OHN bee-lyahn-oo



All numbers are invariable as far as gender except for *um/uma* and *dois/duas*, since they both have a masculine and a feminine form. *Um*, you may notice, has the same forms as the indefinite article “a/an.” This means that if you say *um cliente* you could mean “a client” or “one client,” depending on the context.



Understanding the written-out numerals in Portuguese can be tricky. Portuguese speakers use a decimal point where a comma would be used in the United States, and vice versa. So the American 1,200 would be written as 1.200, and the American 1.5 (as in one and a half) would be written as 1,5 in Brazil.



The common abbreviations used for ordinal numbers (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) are different in Portuguese, as can be expected. When expressing abbreviated ordinal numbers, use the superscripts 1^o (*primeiro*) or 1^a (*primeira*) depending on the gender of the noun. Use the same symbols for all sequences, 2^o (*segundo*) and 2^a (*segunda*), and so on.

Telling Time

Telling time in Portuguese differs greatly from telling time in English. You might have to check in to the hotel by 14h and attend a play at 21h30. Brazilians use the 24-hour clock or the so-called “military time” to track the hours in a day. When time is expressed numerically, the number of hours is written followed by a lower case letter *h*, after which the number of minutes is written. It can be tricky, but the following guide will save you from missing your important appointments! Until midday or noon, say *da manhã*. For example, *onze horas da manhã* means “eleven in the morning.” To say it is twelve past noon, use *da tarde*, as in *uma hora da tarde* or “one in the afternoon.” Finally, as soon as the sun sets, use *da noite*. This means that around 6 P.M., depending if it’s still light outside, you can say *seis horas da tarde* “six in the afternoon,” or if it’s dark outside, you should say *seis horas da noite*, “six in the evening.”

What time is it?

Que horas são?

keh OH-rah SAHN-oo

It’s 8:30.

São oito e trinta.

sahn-oo OY-toh ee TREEN-tah

The plural verb *são* is used to express the time that is 2:00 P.M. and beyond. The singular verb *é* is used to express the time between 1:00 P.M. and 1:59 P.M.

It's 1:00. *É uma hora.*

eh OOHN-ah oh-ra

It's 1:10. *É uma e dez.*

eh OOHN-ah ee DEH-eesh

It's 1:45. *É uma e quarenta e cinco.*

eh OOHN-ah ee kwah-REHN-tah e SEEN-koo



You don't need to specify P.M. or A.M. when saying the time in Portuguese, when it is obvious to the speaker (i.e. the conversation context will tell you if it's in the middle of the afternoon or the morning). However, if you are unsure and you need to clarify, use one of the following expressions: *da manhã* "in the morning," *da tarde* "in the afternoon," or *da noite* "in the evening."

And *É ...* is used with the following time expressions:

It's noon. *É meio-dia.*

eh MAY-oo-DEE-ah

It's midnight. *É meia-noite.*

eh MAY-yah-NOY-tee

The expression *São ...* is used to express all times from 2:00 P.M. on:

It's 12:20 *São doze e vinte*

sahn-oo DOH-zee ee VEEN-tee

It's 2:00 *São duas*

sahn-oo DOO-ahs

It's 3:15 *São três e quinze*

SAHN-oo treh-zee KEEN-zee

It's 4:30 *São quatro e meia*

	SAHN-oo KWAH-troo ee MAY-yah
It's 4:42	<i>São quatro e quarenta e dois</i> SAHN-oo KWAH-troo ee kwah-REHN-tah ee DOH-ees
It's 5:05	<i>São cinco e cinco</i> SAHN-oo SEEN-koo ee SEEN-koo
It's 6:55	<i>São cinco para as sete</i> sahn-oo SEEN-koo pah-ra ahs SEH-tchee
It's 7:45	<i>São quinze para as oito</i> SAHN-oo KEEN-zee pah-rah ahs OY-too
It's 8 A.M.	<i>São oito da manhã</i> SAHN-oo OY-too dah manh-ny-AHN
It's 5 P.M.	<i>São cinco da tarde</i> SAHN-oo SEEN-koo dah TAHR-dee
It's 10 P.M.	<i>São dez da noite</i> SAHNoo DEY-eesh dah NOY-tee



In Brazil, the twenty-four-hour clock is commonly used for scheduling purposes. Expect to see it when you look at bus or flight schedules, conference schedules, cinema and television programming, and so on.

The Calendar

The Brazilian calendar begins with Monday and ends with the weekend. Makes sense, right? The weekend is considered Saturday and Sunday. The days of the week, months of the year, and names of seasons are not capitalized in Brazilian Portuguese unless, of course, they are at the beginning of the sentence. This is not the same in Portugal, where they are capitalized always.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

DAY	PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
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Sunday	<i>domingo</i> doo-MEEN-goo	“Day of the Lord”
Monday	<i>segunda-feira</i> seh-GOON-dah FEY-rah	“Second Holy Day”
Tuesday	<i>terça-feira</i> TEHR-sah FEY-rah	“Third Holy Day”
Wednesday	<i>quarta-feira</i> KWAHR-tah FEY-rah	“Fourth Holy Day”
Thursday	<i>quinta-feira</i> KEEN-tah FEY-rah	“Fifth Holy Day”
Friday	<i>sexta-feira</i> SAYS-tah FEY-rah	“Sixth Holy Day”
Saturday	<i>sábado</i> SAH-bah-doo	“The Sabbath”



To form the plural of the days of the week, you should add an -s to both parts of the word, so *segundas-feiras* “Mondays” and *quartas-feiras* “Wednesdays.” Also, in spoken Portuguese, it is very common to drop the word *-feira* and simply say *Eu estudo português nas terças e quintas* “I study Portuguese on Tuesdays and Thursdays.”

This distinctive way of expressing weekdays in Portuguese came about because of a very influential bishop known as Martinho de Braga (Portugal). He considered it undignified for good Christians to say the names of weekdays by their original pagan names (*Lunae dies* “Day of the Moon,” *Martis dies* “Day of Mars,” *Mercurii dies* “Day of Mercury,” *Jovis dies* “Day of Jovis or Jupiter,” *Veneris dies* “Day of Venus,” *Saturni dies* “Day of Saturn,” and *Solis dies* “Day of the Sun”). Therefore, starting from Sunday, he devised the names *Prima Feria*, *Secunda Feria*, etc., meaning “first day,” “second day,” etc., for the days of the Holy Week. The current word *feira* is a linguistic interpretation of *feria*, which meant “Holy Day” or holiday, a day in which people should not work. Later, the first day (*Prima Feria*) or Sunday, was changed to *Domenica*, which is Latin for the “Day of the Lord.” This meaning is also kept in Spanish, Italian, and French.

THE MONTHS

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>janeiro</i>	January
jahn-NEY-roo	
<i>fevereiro</i>	February
feh-veh-REY-roo	
<i>março</i>	March
MAHR-sue	
<i>abril</i>	April
ah-BREE-oo	
<i>maio</i>	May
MAH-yoo	
<i>junho</i>	June
JOON-nyoo	
<i>julho</i>	July
joo-LYOO	
<i>agosto</i>	August
ah-GOSS-too	
<i>setembro</i>	September
seh-TENH-broo	
<i>outubro</i>	October
oo-TOO-broo	
<i>novembro</i>	November
noh-VENH-broo	
<i>dezembro</i>	December
deh-ZENH-broo	



When writing the dates in short form, Brazilians start with the day followed by the month and year. So, 9/5 is May 9th, or *nove de maio*,

not September 5th! This is of course not a problem with dates after the 12th, since beyond that number, the number can only relate to a day, not a month: 26/07 can only be *vinte e seis de julho* or July 26th. When filling out forms with your birth date, make sure you know where to indicate the day and the month.

THE SEASONS IN BRAZIL

<i>o verão</i> ooh veh-RAHN-oo	the summer	<i>dezembro, janeiro, fevereiro</i>
<i>o outono</i> ooh oo-TOH-noo	the fall	<i>março, abril, maio</i>
<i>o inverno</i> ooh een-VEHR-noo	the winter	<i>junho, julho, agosto</i>
<i>a primavera</i> ah pree-mah-VEH-rah	the spring	<i>setembro, outubro, novembro</i>

Since parts of Brazil are very tropical, the changing of the seasons is not nearly as evident as it is in countries such as the United States or Canada. In fact, sometimes in the northeast of Brazil, there is only a raining or monsoon season, followed by a drought or dry season. When traveling abroad to countries below the equator, always check with the available online resources to find out which “season” they are in.

CHAPTER 4

Meeting People

One of the first things you may want to do as a traveler is to greet people in their native language. It shows appreciation for the culture and the language. There are many different kinds of ice breakers, or adjectives and expressions, that you can use to start conversations and describe yourself. In the following sections, you will see some verbs in the present tense, nouns, articles, adjectives, as well as pronouns to help you during your travels. Additionally, you will learn some common language used when making telephone calls in Brazil.

Greetings and Introductions

This section introduces you to some valuable expressions that you can use to greet people and start a conversation. Remember, when introducing yourself, be confident and polite!

Ice Breakers

Here are some of the most common phrases you will hear and use during your travels:

Good morning.

Bom dia.

BOHN dee-ah.

Good evening.

Boa noite.

BOAH noy-tee

Hi! (informal)

Oi!

OYE



The greeting *Oi* is considered to be very informal. You would use it with friends, but be careful using it in other, more formal situations. You would not use it, for example, in a formal business meeting when addressing potential business partners. In this case you should say *Olá* or *Como vai?* “How are you?”

Conversation Starters

Once you get past the greetings, you may want to get the conversation rolling. Here are some useful conversation starters.

NASAL DIPHTHONGS

How are you?	<i>Como vai?</i> KOH-moo VAH-ee?
Fine, thanks.	<i>Bem, obrigado.</i> BEH-ee oh-bree-GAH-doo
Excellent!	<i>Ótimo!</i> OH-tee-moh
Yes	<i>Sim</i> SEEN
No	<i>Não</i> NAHN-oo
My name is ...	<i>Meu nome é ...</i> meh-oo NOM-ee EH
What's your name?	<i>Como você se chama?</i> KOH-moo voh-SAY see SHAH-mah?
His name is ...	<i>O nome dele é ...</i> oo NOH-mee DEH-lee EH ...
Her name is ...	<i>O nome dela é ...</i> oo NOH-mee DEH-lah EH

I am ...	<i>Sou ...</i> SOH-oo...
Where are you from?	<i>De onde você é?</i> dee OHN-dee voh-SAY EH?
I am from the United States	<i>Sou dos Estados Unidos</i> SOH-oo doos ehs-TAH-doo-zoo-NEE-doos
... from England	<i>... da Inglaterra</i> ... dah een-glah-TEH-hah
... from Australia	<i>... da Austrália</i> ... dah ahs-oos-TRAH-lyah
... from Canada	<i>... do Canadá</i> ... doo kah-nah-DAH
... from France	<i>... da França</i> ... dah FRAHN-sah
... from Spain	<i>... da Espanha</i> ... dah ehs-PAHN-nyah
... from China	<i>... da China</i> ... dah SHEE-nah
... from Japan	<i>... do Japão</i> ... doo jah-PAHN-oo
Thank you	<i>Obrigado/Obrigada</i> oh-bree-GAH-doo/oh-bree-GAH-dah
Please	<i>Por favor</i> pohr fah-VOH
You're welcome	<i>De nada</i> dee NAH-dah
You're welcome!	<i>Imagina!</i> (slang, very common) ee-mah-GEE-nah
Don't worry about it!	<i>Não há de que!</i>

	NAHN-oo ah dee KEH
Nice to meet you.	<i>Muito prazer.</i>
	MOO-een-too prah-ZEH
Bye!	<i>Tchau!</i>
	CHOW
Goodbye (for good).	<i>Adeus.</i>
	ah-DEH-oos
See you later.	<i>Até mais.</i>
	ah-TEH MAH-eesh
See you tomorrow.	<i>Até amanhã.</i>
	ah-TEH ah-MAHN-nee-AHN
See you next week.	<i>Até semana que vem.</i>
	ah-TEH seh-MAHN-nah kee VEHN
See you in a bit.	<i>Até daqui a pouco.</i>
	ah-TEH dah-kee ah poh-koo
See you later.	<i>Até mais tarde.</i>
	ah-TEH MAH-ees TAHR-dee
Do you speak ... ?	<i>Você fala ... ?</i>
	voh-SAY FAH-lah
... English?	... <i>inglês?</i>
	een-GLAYS
... German?	... <i>alemão?</i>
	ah-leh-MAHN-oo
... French?	... <i>francês?</i>
	franh-SAYS
... Spanish?	... <i>espanhol?</i>
	ees-pahn-nee-OH-oo
Where is ... ?	<i>Onde é ... ?</i>
	OHN-dee EH
Can you tell me ... ? (informal)	<i>Você pode me dizer ... ?</i> voh-SAY POH-dee meedee-ZEH

Can you tell me ... ? (informal)	<i>O senhor/A senhora pode me dizer ... ?</i> oo- SEHN-nyoh/ ah-SEHN-nyOH-rah POH-dee mee-dee-ZEH
Can you show me ... ? (informal)	<i>Você pode me mostrar ... ?</i> voh-SAY POH-dee mee mohs-TRAH
Can you show me ... ? (informal)	<i>O senhor A senhora pode me mostrar ... ?</i> oo-SEHN-nyoh/ ah-SEHN-nyOH-rah POH-dee mee mohs- TRAH
Where is the [place]	<i>Onde fica o/a [place]? located?</i> OHN-dee FEE-kah oo/ah [place]

Nationalities and Languages

Brazil is a major tourist attraction for people from all over the world. Whether you arrive at the Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo airport in the south, or touch down in one of the northeastern airports of Recife or Fortaleza, you can expect to meet travelers from just about any country in the world. Talking about where you are from and asking where other people are from is a good way to practice your Portuguese. The following is a list of adjectives in the masculine and feminine forms.



Adjectives denoting nationality are not capitalized in Portuguese. “I am American” is *Sou americano*, or *Sou americana*. Adjectives also follow the agreement patterns for plural nouns: *Os brasileiros* and *Os cabo-verdianos* mean “The Brazilians” and “The Cape Verdeans,” respectively.

NASAL DIPHTHONGS

I AM ...	<i>SOU ... (soo ...)</i>
African	<i>africano/africana</i>

	ah-free-KANH-noh/ah-free-KANH-nah
American	<i>americano/americana</i>
	ah-meh-ree-KANH-noo/ah-meh-ree-KANH-nah
Australian	<i>australiano/australiana</i>
	ous-trah-LYAH-noo/ous-trah-LYAH-nah
Belgian	<i>belgo/belga</i>
	BEHL-goo/BEHL-gah
Brazilian	<i>brasileiro/brasileira</i>
	brah-zee-LAY-roo/brah-zee-LAY-rah
Canadian	<i>canadense</i>
	kanh-nah-DEN-see
Chinese	<i>chinês/chinesa</i>
	shee-NAYS/shee-NAY-zah
Dutch	<i>holandês/holandesa</i>
	oh-lahn-DAYS/oh-lahn-DEH-zah
English	<i>inglês/inglesa</i>
	een-GLAYS/een-GLEH-za
European	<i>européu/européia</i>
	eh-oo-roh-PEH-oo/eh-oo-roh-PEH-ya
French	<i>français/francesa</i>
	frahn-SAYS/frahn-SEH-zah
German	<i>alemão/alemã</i>
	ah-leh-MAWN/ah-leh-MANH
Indian	<i>indiano/indiana</i>
	een-dee-ANH-noo/een-dee-ANH-nah
Irish	<i>irlandês/irlandesa</i>
	eer-lahn-DAYS/eer-lahn-DEH-zah
Italian	<i>italiano/italiana</i>
	ee-tah-LYAH-noo/ee-tah-LYAH-nah
Japanese	<i>japonês/japonesa</i>

	jahp-poh-NAYS/jahp-poh-NEH-zah
Mexican	<i>mexicano/mexicana</i> meh-shee-KAHN-noh/meh-shee-KAHN-nah
New Zealander	<i>neo-zelandês/neo-zelandesa</i> neh-oh-zeh-lahn-DAYS/neh-oh-zeh-lahn-DEH-zah
Polish	<i>polonês/polonesa</i> poh-LAHN-nays/poh-lahn-NEH-zah
Portuguese	<i>português/portuguesa</i> pohr-too-GAYS/pohr-too-GEH-zah
Russian	<i>russo/russa</i> HOO-soo/HOO-sha
Scottish	<i>escocês/escocesa</i> ehs-koh-SAYS/ehs-koh-SEH-zah
Spanish	<i>espanhol/espanhola</i> ehs-pahn-NYOH-oo/ehs-pahn-NYOH-lah
Swedish	<i>sueco/sueca</i> soo-EH-koo/soo-EH-kah
Swiss	<i>suíço/suíça</i> soo-EEH-soo/soo-EEH-sah

Family Members

Talking about your family is a natural progression in a conversation about yourself. Here are some words that you will need to talk about your family members.

NASAL DIPHTHONGS

father; Dad	<i>pai; papai</i> PAH-ee; pah-PAH-ee
mother; Mom	<i>mãe; mamãe</i> MAHN-ee; mahn-MAHN-ee
parents	<i>os pais</i>

	oos PAH-ees
brother	<i>irmão</i>
	eer-MANH-oo
sister	<i>irmã</i>
	eer-MANH
son	<i>filho</i>
	FEE-lyoh
daughter	<i>filha</i>
	FEE-lyah
grandfather	<i>avô</i>
	ah-VOOH
grandmother	<i>avó</i>
	ah-VOH
grandparents	<i>os avós</i>
	ooh zah-VOHS
grandchildren	<i>os netos</i>
	oos NEH-toos
uncle	<i>tio</i>
	TEE-oo, CHEE-oo (variable)
aunt	<i>tia</i>
	TEE-ah, CHEE-ah (variable)
nephew	<i>sobrinho</i>
	soh-BREEN-nyoh
niece	<i>sobrinha</i>
	soh-BREEN-nyah
husband	<i>marido</i>
	mah-REE-doo
wife	<i>esposa</i>
	ehs-POH-zah
fiancé	<i>noivo</i>

	NOY-voo
fiancée	<i>noiva</i>
	NOY-vah
stepfather	<i>padrasto</i>
	pah-DRAHS-too
stepmother	<i>madrasta</i>
	mah-DRAHS-tah
cousin	<i>primo/prima</i>
	PREE-moo/PREE-mah
brother-in-law	<i>cunhado</i>
	koohn-NYAH-doo
sister-in-law	<i>cunhado</i>
	koohn-NYAH-dah
father-in-law	<i>sogro</i>
	SOH-groo
mother-in-law	<i>sogra</i>
	SOH-grah
child	<i>criança</i> (both genders)
	kree-ANH-sah
baby	<i>o/a bebê</i> (both genders)
	oo/ah beh-BEY
married	<i>casado/casada</i>
	kah-zah-doo/kah-zah-dah
single	<i>solteiro/solteira</i>
	sohw-TEY-roo/sohw-TEY-rah
divorced	<i>divorciado/divorciada</i>
	dee-vohr-see-AH-doo/dee-vohr-see-AH-dah
separated	<i>separado/separada</i>
	seh-pah-RAH-doo/seh-pah-RAH-dah
widowed	<i>viúvo/viúva</i>

vee-OOH-voo/vee-OOH-vah

Telephoning to and from Brazil

These instructions will help you navigate the telecommunication system in Brazil. You will learn skills such as being able to place a call to a hotel in Rio as well as confirming reservations at a restaurant.

Calling Brazil from the United States and Canada

To place a call from the United States or Canada, first dial the United States international code, 011, then dial Brazil's country code, 55, then dial the state code (011 for São Paulo, 021 for Rio), and finally dial the number, which is eight digits. For example, if the Brazilian phone number in Rio is 5555-5555, you must dial the following: 011-55-021-5555-5555.

Calling Another Country from Brazil

To place a call to another country from Brazil, first dial long distance code 00, then the country code (1 for the United States and Canada), then the area code and number.

COUNTRY CODES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

United States	1
Canada	1
United Kingdom	44
France	33
Germany	49
Spain	34
Switzerland	41

Placing a Call Within Brazil

Brazilian phone numbers are comprised of an area (state) code (this will be three digits and begins with a zero) and the phone number. Area codes that begin with the number 8 are toll-free. To make a call from one area code to another, you must dial the full area code and then the number. To call within the same area code, you must dial the area code as well.



Brazil is only one or two hours ahead of the United States Eastern Standard Time (EST). For example, if it is 12 P.M. in Boston, it is 2:00 P.M. in São Paulo.

Public Phones

Public phones are easy to find. They're literally everywhere. The phone booths are ear-shaped and are usually painted a bright yellow color for easy recognition. They are called *orelhão* or "big ear." You will need to have a phone card (*cartão telefônico*) to pay for the call. Some older phones will only take coins, and some of the newer phones will only take a phone card.

Phone cards can be purchased at airports, bus stations, sometimes bakery/pastry shops, and newsstands. They are available in various denominations.

Emergency Numbers

In the rare instance that you need to get in touch with emergency services, here is how to reach them:

- Emergencies: 128
- Emergencies (local police): 181, to report a crime
- Fire department: 193
- Ambulance: 192
- Crimes against women: 180



In Brazil, there are special police stations called *Delegacia da Mulher*, which are staffed by female officers. These places came about because women were often victimized and had a difficult time reporting crimes to male officers. The more welcoming atmosphere made it easier for women to report crimes.

Cell Phones

Whether you plan on bringing your cell phone with you or buying one while you're in Brazil, this section will give some valuable pointers.

GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) is a type of cell phone and network that is used in most countries including Europe (GSM phones are sometimes called world phones because they can be used around the world). Some U.S. cell phone service providers use GSM, but most do not. You will need a GSM phone in Brazil.

Check with your cell phone service provider to determine if yours is a GSM phone. If it is not, world phones can be purchased easily and inexpensively from numerous online vendors. If you have a GSM phone, check with your service provider to determine the costs involved with using your phone while you are abroad. Some companies offer reasonable rates for use abroad, while others are quite expensive.

If your U.S. cellular service provider does not offer international service, it is possible—and often economical—to buy a phone complete with a SIM card from a reputable online source. Waiting until you arrive in Brazil to buy a phone at the airport or from a cell phone store is possible, but could be costly.

SIM Cards

A SIM (Subscriber Information Module) card is a small chip inserted into your phone that contains your cell phone number and your account information. The SIM card can easily be switched from one phone to another. Provided you're in possession of a world phone, it may be possible for you to purchase a SIM card in Brazil and simply use it while you travel. This is a good option all over the world as these cell phone plans do not require lengthy contract commitments. SIM cards come with a certain number of prepaid minutes, and once you've used your minutes, you can either discard the SIM card or purchase more minutes. Also, there is no per-minute charge for incoming calls.

TELEPHONE VOCABULARY

cell phone	<i>telefone celular</i> teh-leh-FOHN-nee seh-loo-LAH
reverse charges/collect call	<i>a pagar</i> ah-pah-GAH
busy	<i>ocupado</i> oh-koo-PAH-doo
please hold	<i>aguarde, por favor</i>

	ah-GWAHR-dee pohr-fah-VOH
to hang up	<i>desligar</i>
	dehs-lee-GAH
to call back	<i>chamar de volta; chamar de novo</i>
	shah-MAH dee VOHL-tah; shah-MAH dee NOH-voo
to ring; it's ringing	<i>tocar; tá tocando</i>
	toh-CAH; tah-toh-KAHN-doo
telephone	<i>o telefone</i>
	oo teh-leh-FOHN-nee
telephone booth	<i>a cabine telefônica</i>
	ah kah-BEE-neh teh-leh-FOHN-nee-kah
telephone call	<i>a chamada; o telefonema</i>
	ah shah-MAH-dah; oo teh-leh-fohn- NEH-mah
telephone directory	<i>o guia telefônico</i>
	oo GHEE-ah teh-leh-FOHN-nee-koo
telephone number	<i>o número (de telefone)</i>
	oo NOO-meh-roo (dee teh-leh-FOHN-nee)
dialing tone	<i>o sinal acústico</i>
	oo see-NAHL ah-KOOS-tee-koo

CHAPTER 5

Airports and Hotels

You have already been introduced to the essential language structures needed for basic conversation (verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and basic expressions) in order to communicate in Portuguese. The following will build on that foundation and will provide you with practical and useful information you need to be fluent in an airport, a bus station, or a hotel.

Airport and Flight Vocabulary

The hustle and bustle of the airport can be stressful. Knowing the following terms and expressions may help to alleviate some of that stress and help you feel more comfortable.

PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS

airplane	<i>o avião</i> oo ah-vee-AHWN-oo
airport	<i>o aeroporto</i> oo ah-eh-roh-POHR-too
baggage	<i>a bagagem</i> ah bah-gah-JEYEN
boarding pass	<i>o cartão de embarque</i> oo kahr-TAWN dee eyn-BAHR-kee
carry-on luggage	<i>a bagagem de mão</i> ah bah-gah-JEYEN dee MAWHN
checked luggage	<i>a bagagem despachada</i> ah bah-gah-JEYN dehs-pah-SHAH-dah
cart	<i>um carrinho</i>

	oohn-kahr-HEEN-yoo
check-in desk	<i>o balcão de check-in</i>
	oo bahw-KAHWN dee cheh-keen
departures	<i>partidas</i>
	pahr-TEE-dahs
arrivals	<i>chegadas</i>
	sheh-GAH-dahs
early	<i>antecipado</i>
	ahn-teh-see-PAH-doo
late	<i>atrasado</i>
	ah-trah-ZAH-doo



You will notice that some English words are used for terms related to international travel. A *loja duty free* is a duty-free shop and many Brazilians will complete *o check-in*, and so on.

The Verbs *Ir*, *Vir*, and *Chegar*

Ir means “to go,” *chegar* means “to arrive,” and *vir* means “to come.” They are most useful in the present tense as well as in the past tense. As a traveler, these verbs are very important to know. Here are some sample sentences.

We are going to Rio.

Vamos para o Rio.

VAH-moos PAH-rah oo HEE-oo.

He’s coming with us.

Ele vem conosco.

EH-lee vehn ko-NOHS-koo

The plane arrives at seven.

O avião chega às sete.

oo ah-vee-AHN-oo SHEH-gah ahs SEH-tee

PRESENT IR	PRESENT VIR	PRESENT CHEGAR
<i>eu vou</i>	<i>venho</i>	<i>chego</i>
eh-oo vo	vehn-yoo	sheh-goo
<i>você vai</i>	<i>vem</i>	<i>chega</i>
voh-seh vah-ee	vehn-ee	sheh-gah
<i>ele/ela vai</i>	<i>vem</i>	<i>chega</i>
eh-lee/eh-lah vah-ee	vehn-ee	sheh-gah
<i>nós vamos</i>	<i>vimos</i>	<i>chegamos</i>
noh-ees vah-moos	vee-moos	sheh-GAH-moos
<i>vocês vão</i>	<i>vêm</i>	<i>chegam</i>
voh-seh-ees vahn-oo	vehn-ee	sheh-gahn-oo
<i>eles/elas vão</i>	<i>vêm</i>	<i>chegam</i>
eh-lees/eh-lahs vahn-oo	vehn-ee	sheh-gahn-oo



Both *ir* and *vir* are irregular in the present and past tenses. You will notice that several high frequency verbs have irregular conjugations. Some linguists claim that this is because they have more opportunities to change due to rate of usage.

TICKET INFORMATION

airline	<i>a companhia aérea</i> ah kom-pah-nee-ya ah-EH-reh-ah
first class	<i>a primeira classe</i> ah pree-MEY-rah CLAH-ssee
flight	<i>o voo</i> oo VOH-oo
gate	<i>o portão</i> oo pohr-TAWHN-oo

one-way ticket *uma passagem só de ida.*

OOHN-ah pah-SAH-jehn-ee-SOH dee EE-dah

round-trip ticket *uma passagem de ida e volta*

OOHN-ah pah-SAH-jehn-ee dee EE-dah ee VOHL-tah

terminal *o terminal*

oo tehr-mee-NAH-oo

TRAVEL VERBS

to board *embarcar*

ehm-BAHR-kah

to buy a ticket *comprar uma passagem*

kom-PRAH oohn-ah pah-SAH-jehn-ee

to check bags *despachar as malas*

dehs-pah-SHAH ahs MAH-lahs

to make a reservation *fazer uma reserva*

fah-zeh oohn-ah reh-ZEHR-vah

to sit down *sentar; acomodar-se*

sehn-TAHR; ah-koh-moh-DAHR-see

to take off *decolar*

deh-kohl-LAH

to land *aterrisar*

ah-teh-hee-ZAH

Baggage Claim, Immigration, and Customs

Before you can enjoy a nice day at the beach in Brazil, you have to get out of the airport. Unfortunately, you have to pass through customs first. The following list of terms will help you get through customs smoothly with no hassles.

ARRIVALS AND BAGGAGE

arrivals *chegadas*

sheh-GAH-dahs

baggage claim	<i>área de bagagem</i> AH-reh-ah dee bah-GAH-jehn
lost luggage	<i>bagagem extraviada</i> bah-GAH-jehn ehs-trah-vee-AH-dah
My luggage is lost.	<i>Minha bagagem (or minha mala) não chegou.</i> meen-nyah bah-GAH-jehn (meen-nyah MAH-lah) nahn-oo sheh-GOH

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS

immigration	<i>imigração</i> ee-mee-grah-SAHN-oo
last name	<i>sobrenome</i> soh-breh-NOH-mee
first name	<i>nome</i> NOH-mee
customs	<i>alfândega</i> ahl-FAHN-deh-gah
nothing to declare	<i>nada a declarar</i> NAH-dah ah deh-klah-RAH
customs declaration form	<i>formulário da aduana</i> fohr-moo-LAH-ree-oo dah ah-doo-AH-nah

Here's my passport.
Aqui está meu passaporte.
ah-kee ehsTAH meh-oo pahs-sah-POHR-tee

I have a visa.
Tenho um visto.
TEHN-ee-oo oohn VEES-toh

I don't have a visa.
Não tenho um visto.
NAHN-oo TEHN-ee-oo oohn VEES-toh

I would like to declare ...
Gostaria de declarar ...

gohs-tah-REE-ah dee deh-klah-RAH



The U.S. Embassy is located in the capital, Brasília. There is a Consulate General in each large Brazilian urban center, such as São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Recife. In addition, there are consulate agencies around the country. These governmental agencies answer telephone calls around the clock and have websites for more information.

Traveling by Bus

It is cheaper to travel by bus in Brazil, although plane tickets have become inexpensive. However, if you would like to experience more of Brazil's countryside, taking a bus is a much better option. Many people travel from São Paulo's *Estação Tietê*, arguably the biggest bus station in the most populated center of Brazil, to cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Niterói, Curitiba, and Belo Horizonte, among others. You should plan on arriving on time and spending four to eight hours on the road, depending on where you are going. Be cognizant of the fact that sometimes there is petty theft in large bus stations, so be aware of your surroundings and keep your money and documents on your person and secure at all times.

BUS VOCABULARY

arrival	<i>chegada</i> sheh-GAH-dah
driver	<i>motorista</i> moh-toh-REES-tah
corridor	<i>corredor</i> koh-heh-DOHR
departure	<i>partida</i> pahr-TEE-dah
luggage compartment	<i>compartimento de bagagem</i> kohn-pahr-tee-MEHN-too dee bah-GAH-zhehn
non-smokers	<i>não fumantes</i>

	NAHN-oo foo-MAHN-tees
smokers	<i>fumantes</i>
	foo-MAHN-tees
reservation	<i>reserva</i>
	heh-ZEHR-vah
seat	<i>assento; lugar</i>
	ah-SEHN-too; loo-GAH
station	<i>estação</i>
	ehs-tah-SAHN-oo
ticket	<i>passagem</i>
	pah-SAH-zhehn-ee
ticket office	<i>balcão</i>
	bah-KAHN-oo
toilet; bathroom	<i>sanitário</i>
	sahn-nee-TAH-ree-oo
validate	<i>carimbar</i>
	kah-reen-BAH
window	<i>janela</i>
	jah-NEH-lah

At the Hotel

You're jet-lagged and in need of a nap, a shower, and a bite to eat. All you have is a few *Reais* (Brazilian currency) and this book. The following useful terms and expressions will help satisfy your every need.

I WOULD LIKE A ROOM FOR/WITH ... *QUERO UM QUARTO POR/COM ...*

one night	<i>uma noite</i>
	oohn-ah NOY-tee
two nights	<i>duas noites</i>
	DOO-ahs NOY-tees

one person	<i>uma pessoa</i> oohn-ah peh-SSOH-ah
two people	<i>duas pessoas</i> DOO-ahs peh-SSOH-ahs
two beds	<i>duas camas</i> DOO-ahs KAHN-mahs
double bed	<i>cama de casal</i> KAHN-mah dee kah-ZAH-oo
shower in the room	<i>com banheiro no quarto</i> kohn bahn-NEEye-roo noo KWAR-too
a bathtub	<i>uma banheira</i> oohn-ah bahn-NEEye-rah
the toilet	<i>a bacia sanitária</i> ah bah-SEE-ya sahn-nee-TAH-ree-ya
the television	<i>a televisão</i> ah teh-leh-VEE-zahnw-oo
the telephone	<i>o telefone</i> oo teh-leh-FOHN-nee
the air conditioning	<i>o ar condicionado</i> oo ahr kohn-dee-see-ohn-NAH-doo

IS THERE A(N) ... ? *TEM UM/UMA* ... ?

elevator	<i>um elevador</i> oohn eh-leh-vah-DOHR
hairdresser/barber	<i>um cabeleireiro/um barbeiro</i> oohn kah-beh-ley-RAY-roo/oohn bahr-BAY-roo
parking lot	<i>um estacionamento</i> oohn ehs-tah-see-oh-nah-MENH-too
restaurant	<i>um restaurante</i> oohn hehs-tahw-RAHN-tee
pool	<i>uma piscina</i>

oo-nah pee-SHEE-nah

NAVIGATING YOUR HOTEL

first floor (U.S.); ground floor (Brazil)	<i>térreo</i>
	TEH-heh-oo
second floor (U.S.); first floor (Brazil)	<i>primeiro andar</i>
	pree-MAY-roo ahn-DAH
hallway	<i>corredor</i>
	koh-heh-DOHR
room	<i>quarto</i>
	KWAHR-too
door	<i>porta</i>
	POHR-tah
window	<i>janela</i>
	jah-NEH-lah
bed	<i>cama</i>
	KAHN-mah
pillow	<i>travesseiro</i>
	trah-vee-SAY-roo
lamp	<i>abaju</i>
	ah-bah-JOO
bathroom	<i>banheiro</i>
	bahn-NEE-ye-roo
towel	<i>toalha</i>
	toh-AH-lee-ya
wake-up call	<i>chamada de despertar</i>
	shah-MAH-dah dee dehs-pehr- TAH

What time is check in/check out?

A que hora é o check-in/o check-out?

ah keh OH-rah EH oo check-EEN/oo check-ow-tee

Is it possible to rent a car?

É possível alugar um carro?

EH poo-SEE-veh-oo ah-loo-GAH oohn KAH-hoo

What do you serve for breakfast here?

O que vocês servem no café da manhã aqui?

oo KEH voh-SAYS SEHR-vehn noo kah-FEH dah MANH-nyAHN
ah-kee

What time is breakfast served?

A que horas começa o café da manhã?

ah kee OH-rahhs koh-MEH-ssah oo kah-FEH dah MANH-nyAHN

Does your hotel have an elevator? A garage?

O hotel tem um elevador? Uma garagem?

oo oh-TEH-oo tehn oohn eh-leh-vah-DOH? oo-nah gah-RAH-zhehn

Is Internet access available for guests?

Tem serviço de internet para os hóspedes?

tehn sehr-VEE-soo dee ihn-tehr-NEH-tee PAH-roo-ZOHS-peh-dees

How far away from the hotel is the airport/bus station?

Qual é a distância do hotel para o aeroporto/a estação de ônibus?

KWA-oo EH ah-dees-TAHN-see-ah doo oh-TEH-oo PAH-rah oo ah-
eh-roh-POHR-too/ ah ehs-tah-SAHNW-oo dee OHN-nee-boos

What's the best way to get to the hotel from the airport?

Qual a melhor maneira de ir do aeroporto para o hotel?

KWA-oo ah meh-LEE-yoh mahn-NEY-rah dee EER doo ah-eh-roh-
POHR-too PAH-rah oo oh-TEW-oo

How far is the closest bus stop?

Qual a parada de ônibus mais próxima?

KWA-oo ah pah-RAH-dah dee OHN-nee-boos MAH-ees PROH-see-
mah

Can I reserve tickets through the hotel?

É possível comprar os bilhetes aqui no hotel?

EH poh-SEE-veh-oo kohn-PRAH oos-bee-LEEeye-teez ah-kee noo
OH-teh-oo

Is the hotel in the historical center of the city?

O hotel está localizado no centro histórico?

oo OH-teh-oo ehs-TAH loh-kah-lee-ZAH-doo noo SEHN-troo ees-TOH-ree-koo

Settling Your Bill

Sadly, your trip is coming to an end, and now you have to pay your hotel bill! Here are some useful expressions to help get your hotel bill settled.

How much is it?

Quanto é?

KWAHN-too EH

I would like to pay my bill.

Gostaria de pagar a conta.

gohs-TAH-ree-ah dee pah-GAH ah KOHN-tah



Be sure to ask ahead of time if the hotel takes credit cards or traveler's checks. Small, family-run hotels might only accept cash.

I WOULD LIKE TO PAY ... *GOSTARIA DE PAGAR* ...

in cash

em dinheiro

ehn deen-YEH-roo

with traveler's checks

com travelers check

kohn trah-veh-lehrs SHEH-kees

with a credit card

com cartão de crédito

kohn kahr-TAHN-oo dee KREH-dee-too

CHAPTER 6

Getting Around Town

Asking directions, hailing a cab, and reading a bus schedule are all things you might want to know how to do during a trip to Brazil. Make sure that you know where to go and what to ask before venturing out of the hotel. You don't want to get lost and not know how to ask for assistance! The following sections can help you plan your trip as well as give you words so that you may find your way around.

Asking for Directions

Perhaps the most frequently asked questions in all tourist destinations have to do with asking for directions. Here are some useful phrases to ask for help while finding your way around:

Excuse me, where is ... ?

Com licença, onde fica ... ?

kohn lee-SEHN-sah ohn-dee-FEE-kah

Please, could you tell me where is ... ?

Por favor, poderia me dizer onde fica ... ?

pohr fah-VOH poh-deh-ree-ah mee dee-ZEHR ohn-dee FEE-kah

Is it very far?

É muito longe?

EH moo-een-too LOHN-jee

How long will it take by car?

Quanto tempo leva de carro?

KWAHN-too TEHN-poo LEH-vah dee KAH-hoo

How far away is the station?

Qual a distância da estação?

KWAH-oo ah dees-TAHN-see-ya dah ehs-tah-SAHN-oo

How much further to ... ?

Quanto falta ... ?

KWAHN-too FAH-oo-tah

Excuse me, I'm lost.

Com licença, estou perdido/a.

kohn lee-SEHN-sah ehs-TOH pehr-DEE-doh/-dah

Where is the nearest gas station?

Onde fica o posto de gasolina mais perto?

ohn-dee FEE-kah oo POHS-too dee gah-ZOO-lee-nah MAH-ees
PEHR-too

It's close by.

Fica bem perto.

FEE-kah behn-ee PEHR-too

Can you (sir/ma'am) tell me where it is?

O senhor/A senhora pode me dizer onde fica?

oo sehn-nee-OH/ah sehn-nee-OH-rah POH-dee mee dee-ZEHR
OHN-dee FEE-kah

Can you give me directions to ... ?

Poderia me dizer como faço para chegar a ... ?

poh-deh-REE-ya mee dee-ZEHR koh-moo FAH-soo PAH-rah sheh-
GAH ah

DIRECTIONS

Go straight	<i>Siga em frente; siga direto</i> SEE-gah ehn FREHN-tee; SEE-gah dee-REH-too
Turn left	<i>Dobre à esquerda</i> DOH-bree AH eehs-KEHR-dah
Turn right	<i>Dobre à direita</i> DOH-bree AH dee-REY-tah
to the left	<i>à esquerda</i> AH eehs-KEHR-dah
to the right	<i>à direita</i>

	AH dee-REY-tah
straight ahead	<i>em frente; direto</i> ehn FREHN-tee; dee-REH-too
next to	<i>perto do/da ...</i> (fem. or masc. depending on following noun) PEHR-too doo/dah
in front of	<i>em frente do/da</i> ehn FREHN-tee doo/dah
in back of	<i>atrás do/da</i> ah-TRAHS doo/dah
near (to)	<i>próximo a</i> PROH-see-moo AH
far (from)	<i>longe do/da</i> LOHN-jee doo/dah
north	<i>norte</i> NOHR-tee
south	<i>sul</i> SOO
east	<i>leste</i> LEHS-tee
west	<i>oeste</i> oh-EHS-tee

Places to Go

This section gives you some useful words related to places found in most cities. Imagine that you left your map at the hotel. How would you communicate your intention of going to the nearest Brazilian restaurant or soccer stadium?

bank	<i>banco</i> BAHN-koo
bus stop	<i>parada de ônibus</i>

	pah-RAH-dah dee OHN-nee-boos
cathedral	<i>catedral</i>
	kah-teh-DRAH-oo
church	<i>igreja</i>
	ee-GREH-jah
coffee shop; bakery	<i>padaria</i>
	pah-dah-REE-ya
garden	<i>jardin</i>
	jahr-DEEN
hotel	<i>hotel; albergue</i>
	oh-TEH-oo; ah-oo-BEHR-ghee
monument	<i>monumento</i>
	moh-noo-MEHN-too
museum	<i>museu</i>
	moo-ZEH-oo
open-air market	<i>mercado</i>
	mehr-KAH-doo
park	<i>parque</i>
	PAHR-kee
restaurant	<i>restaurante</i>
	rehs-tah-oo-RAHN-tee
supermarket	<i>supermercado</i>
	soo-pehr-mehr-KAH-doo
theater	<i>teatro</i>
	teh-AH-troo

Types of Transportation

Big cities in Brazil, such as Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Curitiba, offer a full range of transportation options. Most of these cities have subway systems that are reasonably safe and reliable. For your safety, though, it is important to always be aware of your surroundings and

your personal items.

bicycle	<i>a bicicleta</i> ah bee-see-KLEH-tah
bus	<i>o ônibus</i> oo OHN-nee-boos
bus stop	<i>a parada de ônibus</i> ah pah-RAH-dah dee OHN-nee-boos
car	<i>o carro</i> oo KAH-hoo
motorcycle	<i>a moto</i> ah MOH-too
subway	<i>o metrô</i> oo MEH-troh
taxi	<i>o táxi</i> oo TAHK-see
taxi stand	<i>a parada de táxi</i> ah pah-RAH-dah dee TAHK-see



There are usually places in the big cities, near train stations or local town squares, where taxis are all parked waiting for customers. That is called the *parada de taxi*. Look for the first taxi available in the line of cars. More recently, however, taxis have added the call-in service, so you may call their local number and the taxi will pick you up.

Renting a Car

Public transportation and taxis are readily available in all Brazilian cities, but you may want to rent a car to explore off the beaten path. Keep in mind that standard transmissions in cars are the norm in Brazil. If you need a car with an automatic transmission, it is best to

make a reservation before you leave for your trip.

I'd like to rent a car.

Gostaria de alugar um carro.

gohs-tah-REE-ya dee ah-loo-GAH oohn KAH-hoo

economy car	<i>carro classe econômica</i> KAH-hoo KLAH-see eh-koh-NOHN-mee-kah
midsize car	<i>carro classe intermédia</i> KAH-hoo KLAH-see ihn-tehr-MEH-dee-ah
full-size car	<i>carro classe full-size</i> KAH-hoo KLAH-see foo-SAH-EE-zee
convertible	<i>conversível</i> kohn-vehr-SEE-veh-oo
truck	<i>a pick-up; camioneta</i> ah-pee-KAH-pee; ah kah-mee-ohn-NEH-tah
automatic	<i>automático</i> ahw-toh-MAH-tee-koo

How much will it cost?

Quanto custa?

KWAHN-too KOOS-tah

I'd like to pay by credit card.

Gostaria de pagar com cartão de crédito.

gohs-tah-REE-ah dee pah-GAH kohn kahr-TAHN-oo dee KREH-dee-too



Since 2010, it has become much easier for international travelers to drive in Brazil. All you need to rent a car is your valid, original driver's license and a photo ID, such as your passport.

USEFUL ROAD VOCABULARY

accident *um acidente*

	oohn ah-see-DEHN-tee
all routes; all directions	<i>todas as direções</i> TOH-dahz ahs dee-reh-SOHN-yees
bypass road	<i>estrada de contorno</i> ehs-TRAH-dah dee kohn-TOHR-noo
dead end	<i>beco sem saída</i> BEH-koo sehn sah-EE-dah
diesel	<i>o diesel</i> oo DEE-zeh-oo
driver	<i>o motorista</i> oo moh-toh-REES-tah
gas	<i>a gasolina</i> ah gah-zoh-LEE-nah
gas station	<i>o posto de gasolina</i> oo POHS-too dee gah-zoh-LEE-nah
highway	<i>a auto-estrada</i> ah AH-oo-toh ehs-TRAH-dah
lane	<i>a faixa</i> ah-FAH-yee-sha
lights	<i>o farol</i> oo fah-ROH-oo
no parking	<i>proibido estacionar</i> proh-ee-BEE-doo ehs-tah-see-oh-NAH
no stopping	<i>proibido parar</i> proh-ee-BEE-doo pah-RAH
one way	<i>mão única</i> mahn-oo OO-nee-kah
pedestrian	<i>o pedestre</i> oo peh-DEHS-tree
pedestrian crosswalk	<i>faixa de pedestre</i>

	FAH-ee-shah dee peh-DEHS-tree
rush hour	<i>hora do rush</i>
	OH-rah doo HUH-shee
speed limit	<i>limite de velocidade</i>
	lee-MEE-tee dee veh-loh-see-DAH-dee
stop	<i>parada</i>
	pah-RAH-dah
traffic lights	<i>o semáforo</i>
	oo seh-MAH-fah-roo



Instead of renting a car, it might be a good idea to opt for public transportation in Brazil. Roads in Brazil range from poorly maintained to very well-kept highways. There are significant driving challenges: motorcycles that make their way between cars, pedestrians and stray animals that often cross busy streets, traffic jams, car theft and armed robbery, not to mention aggressive drivers.

Car Talk

Car problems pop up all the time. If, for instance, one of your tires should go flat, you will need to know how to communicate this issue to the correct people. Here are some specific words that you might want to know if you need to communicate about problems with the car.

car	<i>carro; automóvel</i>
	KAH-hoo; ahw-toh-MOH-vee-oo
car hood	<i>o capô</i>
	oo kah-POH
radio	<i>o rádio</i>
	oo HAH-dee-oh
rearview mirror	<i>o (espelho) retrovisor</i>

	oo (ehs-PEH-ly-oo) reh-troh-vee-ZOH
seatbelt	<i>o cinto de segurança</i>
	oo SEEN-too dee seh-goo-RAHN-sah
steering wheel	<i>o volante</i>
	oo voh-LAHN-tee
tire	<i>o pneu</i>
	oo pee-NEH-oo
trunk	<i>o bagageiro; o porta-malas</i>
	oo bah-gah-ZHEY-roo; oo POHR-tah mah-lahs
windshield	<i>o pára-brisas</i>
	oo pah-rah-BREE-zah
windshield wipers	<i>o limpador de pára-brisas</i>
	oo LEEN-pah-doh dee pah-rah-BREE-zah

Useful Driving Vocabulary

Here are some essential verbs related to driving. You might hear a taxi driver utter them, or you might want to give them instructions. They may also come in handy if you decide to take a roadtrip during your travels. If you do decide to rent a car in Brazil, make sure you follow the essential rules of the road: know exactly where you are going, have a pre-paid cell phone with you, do not ingest alcohol, and avoid driving during the holidays, when most Brazilians are out on the road.

to pass/overtake	<i>ultrapassar</i>
	OO-trah-pah-SAH
to slow down	<i>diminuir a velocidade</i>
	dee-mee-noo-EEH ah veh-loh-see-DAH-dee
to yield	<i>dar a preferência</i>
	DAH ah preh-feh-REHN-see-ah
to get a ticket	<i>receber uma multa; ser multado</i>
	heh-seh-BEH OOHN-a MOO-

	tah; SEH moo-TAH-doo	
to give a ticket	<i>dar uma multa</i>	
	dah OOHN-ah MOO-tah	
to pull over to the	<i>parar no acostamento</i>	pah-RAH noo ah-
the road		KOHS-tah-MEHN-
		too
to get gas	<i>pôr gasolina</i>	
	POH gah-zoo-LEEN-nah	
to fill it up	<i>encher o tanque</i>	
	ehn-SHEH roo TAHN-kee	
to hitchhike	<i>pedir carona</i>	
	peh-DEEH kah-ROHN-nah	
to park	<i>estacionar</i>	
	ehs-tah-see-oh-NAH	
to turn	<i>dar a volta</i>	
	dah rah VOHL-tah	
to drive	<i>dirigir; conduzir</i>	
	dee-ree-ZHEE; kohn-doo-	
	ZEEH	
to travel	<i>viajar</i>	
	vee-ah-JAH	
to cross	<i>atravesar</i>	
	ah-trah-veh-SAH	
to buckle your	<i>apertar o cinto de segurança</i>	
seat belt		
	ah-pehr-TAH oo SEEN-too dee	
	seh-goo-RAHN-sah	



You might find driving in Brazilian cities to be intimidating. As you attempt to drive around São Paulo or Rio, keep in mind that Brazilians rarely stay in the designated lanes. Always check your rearview mirrors and expect very aggressive drivers. Also watch out for motorcycles: they often go between lanes and do not look for cars or trucks. Don't be surprised to hear more honking and beeping than usual. Most Brazilians do follow the rules of the road, so expect to do the same.

CHAPTER 7

Time for Dinner

Many exotic foods can be enjoyed in Brazil. From fish cooked in coconut sauce to black bean and pork stew, you will find that there are as many different tastes as there are people. The immigrant movement brought exquisite cuisine to Brazil from Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Germany, and many other places. The following sections will help you order the foods you love in Portuguese.

Eating Out

When dining in a restaurant, there are a number of common phrases you will need to know. The following list compiles some of these examples to help you order with ease.

MEALS AND COURSES

meal	<i>a refeição</i> ah hey-fey-SAHN-oo
breakfast	<i>o café da manhã</i> oo kah-FEH dah MANH-nyAHN
lunch	<i>o almoço</i> oo ahw-MOHL-soo
dinner	<i>o jantar</i> oo jahn-TAH
snack	<i>a merenda</i> ah meh-REHN-dah
appetizer	<i>a entrada</i> ah ehn-TRAH-dah
entrée/main dish	<i>o prato principal</i>

	oo PRAH-too preen-see-PAHL
soup	<i>a sopa</i>
	ah SOH-pah
salad	<i>a salada</i>
	ah sah-LAH-dah
dessert	<i>a sobremesa</i>
	ah soh-breh-MEH-zah
wine list	<i>a carta de vinhos</i>
	ah KARH-tah dee VEEN-nyoos
menu	<i>o cardápio</i>
	oo kahr-DAH-pee-oo
seafood	<i>frutos do mar</i>
	FROO-tohs doo MAH



Some restaurants in Brazil serve an appetizer before the main meal called *o couvert*, which can consist of bread, olives, and sometimes quail eggs. But watch out! Even if they bring it to the table without you asking, they will charge for it. It's better to say no if you do not intend to eat it and you are on a budget. On the other hand, you will notice that most main dishes in Brazil serve two or three people. Always ask if it is an individual portion.

BASIC RESTAURANT VOCABULARY

restaurant	<i>o restaurante</i>
	oo hehs-tahw-RAHN-tee
buffet-style restaurant	<i>self-serve/comida a quilo</i>
	sehl-fee-SEHR-ve/koh-MEE-dah ah KEE-loh
kitchen	<i>a cozinha</i>
	ah koo-ZEEN-nee-ah
waiter	<i>o garçom</i>
	oo gahr-SOHN

waitress	<i>a garçonete</i> ah gahr-SOHN-neh-tee
cook	<i>o chef (de cozinha)</i> oo SHEH-fee (dee koo-ZEEN-nee-ah)
pizzeria	<i>a pizzeria</i> ah pee-tsah-REE-ah
bakery	<i>a padaria</i> ah pah-dah-REE-ya
bartender	<i>o barista; o garçom de bar</i> oo bah-REES-tah; oo gahr-SOHN dee bahr
cover (at a club, bar)	<i>o covert artístico</i> oo koo-VEHR ahr-TEES-tee-koo
valet parking attendant	<i>o manobrista</i> oo mahn-noh-BREES-tah

Foods

Brazil is a multicultural country, so you will find the world's renowned cuisines well represented and enjoyed by Brazilians, especially in large centers, such as São Paulo and Rio. Don't be afraid to order something you've never had before!



In Brazil most steak houses or *churrascarias* (shoo-hahs-kah-REE-ahs) serve beef *ao ponto* (ah-oo POHN-too) or medium. If you would like rare, ask for *mal passado* (mahw-oo pah-SAH-doo) and if you prefer well done, ask for *bem passado* (behn-ee pah-SAH-doo).

TYPES OF MEAT

beef	<i>carne (de boi)</i> KAHR-nee (dee BOH-yee)
chicken	<i>frango</i>

	FRAHN-goo
ham	<i>presunto</i>
	preh-ZOOHN-too
lamb	<i>carneiro</i>
	kahr-NAY-roo
liver	<i>fígado</i>
	FEE-gah-doo
meat	<i>carne</i>
	KAHR-nee
pork	<i>(carne de) porco</i>
	(KAHR-nee dee) POHR-koo
sausage	<i>a salsicha</i>
	ah sah-oo-SEE-shah
seafood	<i>frutos do mar</i>
	FROO-toos doo MAH
steak	<i>bife</i>
	BEE-fee
turkey	<i>peru</i>
	peh-ROO
veal	<i>(carne de) vitela</i>
	(KAHR-nee dee) vee-TEH-lah
shrimp	<i>camarão</i>
	kah-mah-RANHW-oo
octopus	<i>polvo</i>
	POH-oo-voo



If you are a vegetarian (*vegetariano/a*), it might be challenging to travel in and around Brazil. A large part of the local cuisine is very much centered on red meat, and there are not many choices for

vegetarians. However, this is changing slowly, especially in large city centers. Strict vegetarians or vegans are called *veganos*: they follow the *dieta vegana*, which does not include animal products or by-products.

Here are the typical appetizers served in Brazilian restaurants. You might find them in a buffet-style area that you can visit and bring to your table.

COMIDINHAS/APERITIVOS SNACKS/APPETIZERS

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>pastel de queijo</i> pahs-TEH-oo dee KEH-ee-joo	cheese turnover
<i>pastel de carne</i> pahs-TEH-oo dee KAHR-nee	beef turnover
<i>casquinha de siri</i> kahs-KEE-ny-ah dee see-REE	crab meat in shell with bread crumbs and spices
<i>mussarela de búfala</i> moo-sah-REH-lah dee BOO-fah-lah	buffalo mozzarella cheese
<i>coxinha</i> koh-SHEE-ny-ah	chicken stuffed pastry
<i>empada</i>	shrimp and olive stuffed pastry ehn-PAH-dah
<i>batata frita</i> bah-TAH-tah FREE-tah	French fries
<i>azeitonas</i> ah-zey-TOHN-nahs	olives
<i>beterrabas</i> beh-teh-HAH-bahs	beets
<i>ovo de codorna</i> OH-voo dee koh-DOHR-nah	quail eggs



Brazilians typically eat the largest meal of the day around noon. Breakfast is usually just a cup of coffee and a baguette or toast with butter. Supper time or dinner consists of a light meal: either some leftovers from lunch, or some soup and bread. Many Brazilians drink coffee in the evening as well.

VEGETABLES AND LEGUMES

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>alface</i>	lettuce
ah-oo-FAH-see	
<i>folhas mixtas</i>	mixed greens
FOH-ly-ahs MEES-tahs	
<i>cebola</i>	onion
	seh-BOH-lahs
<i>cenoura</i>	carrot
	seh-NO-rah
<i>cogumelo</i>	mushroom
koh-goo-MEH-loo	
<i>feijão</i>	
beans	
fey-JAHN-oo	
<i>cebolinho</i>	green onion
seh-boh-LEEN-oo	
<i>broto de feijão</i>	sprouts
broh-too dee fey-JAHN-oo	
<i>grão de bico</i>	chick peas
GRAHN-oo dee BEE-koo	
<i>abacate</i>	avocado
ah-bah-KAH-tee	
<i>abóbora</i>	squash
ah-BOH-boh-rah	
<i>abobrinha (italiana)</i>	zucchini squash
ah-boh-BREEN-nyah	

<i>rúcula</i>	arugula
HOO-koo-lah	
<i>repolho</i>	cabbage
heh-POH-lyoo	
<i>pepino</i>	cucumber
peh-PEE-noo	
<i>gingibre</i>	ginger
jehn-GEE-bree	

In a typical restaurant menu in São Paulo, you might find a section for *massas* or pastas; you will be able to order *fusilli*, *spaguetti*, *gnocci*, *penne*, *lasagna*, *risotto*, and a variety of Italian dishes. It's also typical for Brazilians to enjoy Japanese cuisine and experiment with *sushi* and *sashimi*. You might find different configurations of sushi rolls that include tropical fruits such as mango, avocado, and pineapple!

Beverages

When you are out and about in cities in Brazil, you will need to know the names of drinks and other beverages. The following is a list of popular Brazilian drinks as well as standard drinks you might be more familiar with from home. Bottoms up!

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>água</i>	(tap) water
AH-gwah	
<i>água filtrada</i>	filtered water
AH-gwah feel-TRAH-dah	
<i>água mineral (sem gás)</i>	mineral water (not carbonated)
AH-gwah mee-neh-RAHL (sehn GAHS)	
<i>água mineral com gás</i>	seltzer water
AH-gwah mee-neh-RAHL kohn GAHS	(carbonated water)
<i>refrigerante</i>	soft drink
heh-free-geh-RAHN-tee	

<i>coca-cola</i>	Coca-Cola
KOH-kah KOH-lah	
<i>guaraná</i>	Brazilian soft drink made from
gwah-rah-NAH	guaraná plant
<i>suco de laranja</i>	orange juice
SOO-koo dee lah-RAHN-jah	
<i>suco de limão</i>	lime (or lemon) juice
SOO-koo dee lee-MAHN-oo	
<i>limonada suíça</i>	lime juice blended with ice and
	water
lee-moh-NAH-dah soo-EE-sah	
<i>leite</i>	milk
LAY-tee	
<i>chá gelado</i>	iced tea
SHAH geh-LAH-doo	

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>vodka</i>	vodka
VOH-dee-kah	
<i>gin</i>	gin
GEEN	
<i>uísque</i>	whiskey
oo-EES-kee	
<i>vinho branco</i>	white wine
VEEN-nyoo BRAHN-koo	
<i>vinho tinto</i>	red wine
VEEN-nyoo TEEN-too	
<i>vinho rosé</i>	blush wine
VEEN-nyoo ho-ZEH	
<i>cachaça</i>	Brazilian rum
kah-SHAH-sah	

rum

rum

HOON

Dishes and Silverware

During your travels around Brazil, you may find yourself in need of some silverware or dishes. If you need to ask for another fork or napkin, here's the vocabulary you'll need to do so easily.

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
bowl	<i>tijela; prato de sopa</i> tee-JEH-lah; PRAH-too dee SOH-pah
cup	<i>xícara</i> SHEE-kah-rah
fork	<i>garfo</i> GAHR-foo
glass	<i>copo</i> KOH-poo
wine glass	<i>taça</i> TAH-sah
knife	<i>faca</i> FAH-kah
napkin	<i>guardanapo</i> gwahr-dahn-NAH-poo
plate	<i>prato</i> PRAH-too
silverware	<i>talheres</i> tahl-YEA-rees
spoon	<i>colher de sopa</i> kohl-YEA dee SOH-pah
teaspoon	<i>colher de chá</i> kohl-YEA dee SHAH

Ordering Your Meal

Some expressions in Portuguese are essential when ordering your meal or talking about food. The following are some of the most common words and phrases you will need to know.

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
to be hungry	<i>ter fome</i> tehr FOHN-mee
to be thirsty	<i>ter sede</i> tehr SEH-dee
to order	<i>pedir</i> peh-DEER
to drink	<i>beber</i> beh-BEHR
to eat	<i>comer</i> koh-MEHR
check/bill	<i>a conta</i> ah KOHN-tah
cover charge	<i>couvert</i> koo-VEHR
menu	<i>cardápio</i> kahr-DAH-pee-oo
tip	<i>gorjeta</i> gohr-JEH-tah

Dietary Restrictions

Sometimes you need to communicate about the items that you cannot consume, rather than what you do want or can eat. Here are some expressions that you might need to use in Brazilian restaurants.

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
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I'm vegetarian.	<i>Sou vegetariano/a.</i> soo veh-geh-tah-ree-AHN-noo/-ah
I'm a vegan.	<i>Sou vegano/a.</i> soo veh-GAHN-noo/-ah
I'm on a diet.	<i>Estou de dieta.</i> ehs-toow dee dee-EH-tah
I'm allergic.	<i>Sou alérgico/a.</i> soo ah-LEHR-gee-koo/-ah
I'm a diabetic.	<i>Sou diabético/a.</i> soo dee-ah-BEH-tee-koo/-ah
It's too salty.	<i>Está muito salgado.</i> ehs-TAH moohn-yee-too sahl-GAH-doo
I would rather have it less spicy.	<i>Prefiro com pouca pimenta.</i> preh-FEE-roo kohn POHoo-kah pee-MEHN-tah
I don't drink.	<i>Eu não bebo.</i> eh-oo nahn-oo BEH-boo

CHAPTER 8

Shopping and Services

During your travels, you may find you want to make a few purchases to remember your trip to Brazil. The following sections will introduce you to the places you can spend money and help you with questions you might want to ask about your purchases. With the right words and some *Reais* or a credit card in hand, you will be ready to purchase a variety of beautiful items, from clothing to jewelry to artisanal products.

Stores and Businesses

There are many places that will gladly accept your money in exchange for goods and services. Whether you are in the mood for a cup of coffee or would like a new pair of gold earrings, the following list will help you prepare for your purchase. Here is a list of the shopping places that may interest you most:

bakery	<i>a padaria</i> ah pah-dah-REE-ah
butcher shop	<i>o açougue</i> oo ah-SOO-ghee
department store	<i>a loja de departamento</i> ah LOH-jah dee deh-pahr-tah-MEHN-too
dry-cleaner	<i>lavagem a seco</i> lah-VAH-zhehn ah SEH-koo
fish market	<i>a peixaria</i> ah pay-shah-REE-ah
grocery store/supermarket	<i>o supermercado</i> oo soo-pehr-mehr-CAH-doo

jewelry shop	<i>a joalheria</i> ah joh-ah-LYEH-ree-ah
newsstand	<i>a banca de revista</i> ah BAHN-kah dee reh-VEES-tah
outdoor market	<i>a feira</i> ah FEY-rah
pastry shop	<i>a pastelaria</i> ah pahs-teh-lah-REE-ah
pharmacy	<i>a farmácia</i> ah fahr-MAH-see-ah
store	<i>a loja</i> ah LOH-jah



While it is true that in the past, Brazilians used to shop at the bakery, butcher's shop, and the fishmonger's separately, nowadays most people simply go to the grocery store and buy everything they need, much like in the United States. That said, there are many street markets where you can buy fresh fruit, called *feiras*, and they are comparatively cheaper.

Laundromat and Dry-Cleaner

Did you spill some wine on the only dress shirt you brought with you? Perhaps there is an oil stain on your blouse? If you are in a four-star hotel, you can have laundry services take care of the problem. If not, there are dry-cleaning services in Brazil, but laundromats are not easily found. Here are some words that will help you with the task of getting your clothes clean and spotless.

to wash	<i>lavar</i> lah-VAH
to dry-clean	<i>lavar a seco</i>

	lah-VAH ah SEH-koo
to dry	<i>enxugar</i>
	ehn-shoo-GAH
bleach	<i>água sanitária</i>
	AH-gwa sahn-nee-TAH-ree-ah
dryer	<i>a secadora</i>
	ah seh-kah-DOH-rah
fabric softener	<i>o amaciante</i>
	oo ah-mah-see-AHN-tee
to do the laundry	<i>lavar a roupa</i>
	lah-VAH ah HO-pah
soap (in powdered form)	<i>o sabão (em pó)</i>
	oo sah-BAHN-oo (ehn-ee POH)
stain	<i>a mancha</i>
	ah MAHN-shah
starch(ed)	<i>engomado</i>
	ehn-gohn-MAH-doo
washing machine	<i>a lavadora</i>
	ah lah-vah-DOH-rah



It is probably true that if you are a guest to a Brazilian middle class family, they will have a maid that will wash, iron, and fold your clothes for you. Make sure to give her a monetary reward for her services before you leave. If you are at a very nice hotel, they will also have laundry services that you might use. Coin-operated laundromats do not exist in Brazil.

Hair Salon and Barbershop

Brazilian hairstylists are among the best in the world. You'll find that prices can be reasonable, especially in a barber-shop. Hey, you're on vacation—give it a try! Also, Brazilians are excellent in nail and skin care. If you are on vacation, make sure to get a manicure/pedicure at a reputable beauty salon.

barber	<i>o barbeiro</i> oo bahr-BAY-roo
hair salon	<i>o salão de beleza</i> oo sah-LAHN-oo dee beh-LEH-zah
beard	<i>a barba</i> ah BAHHR-bah
beauty parlor	<i>o cabelereiro</i> oo kah-bay-leh-REY-roo
brush	<i>a escova</i> ah ehs-KO-vah
comb	<i>o pente</i> oo PEHN-tee
curls	<i>os cachos</i> oos KAH-shoos
dandruff	<i>caspa</i> KAHS-pah
dry hair	<i>cabelos secos</i> kah-BEH-loos SEH-koos
hair	<i>o cabelo</i> oo kah-BEH-loo
a haircut	<i>um corte (de cabelo)</i> oohn KOHR-tee (dee kah-BEH-loo)
hairstyle	<i>o penteado</i> oo pehn-teh-AH-doo
hairstylist	<i>o cabelereiro</i> oo kah-beh-ley-REY-roo
long	<i>longo</i>

	LOHN-goo
moustache	<i>bigode</i>
	bee-GOH-dee
oily hair	<i>cabelo oleoso</i>
	kah-BEH-loo oh-leh-OH-zoo
part	<i>onde você parte</i>
	ohn-dee voh-SAY PAHR-tee
short	<i>curto</i>
	KOOHR-too
bangs	<i>franja</i>
	FRAHN-jah
a trim	<i>uma aparada</i>
	oohn-ah ah-pah-RAH-dah
wig	<i>uma peruca</i>
	oonh-ah peh-ROO-kah

VERBS

to blow dry	<i>secar</i>
	seh-KAH
to curl	<i>encaracolar</i>
	ehn-kah-rah-koh-LAH
to cut	<i>cortar</i>
	kohr-TAH
to perm	<i>fazer um permanente</i>
	fah-ZEH oohn pehr-mahn-NEHN-tee
to shave	<i>fazer a barba</i>
	fah-ZEH rah BAHR-bah
to wash	<i>lavar</i>
	lah-VAH
to do someone's hair	<i>fazer o cabelo</i>
	fah-ZEH roo cah-BEH-loo

to dye; to color	<i>tingir</i> teen-JIHR
to brush	<i>escovar</i> ehs-koo-VAH
to comb	<i>pentear</i> pehn-teh-AH

Clothing and Jewelry

You can find a lot of fashion in Brazilian cities. While sometimes it is fun just to browse, you may find yourself in need of a new shirt or pants while traveling. It's important to know the names of the specific types of clothing that you might need to purchase while traveling.

CLOTHING

bathing suit (for women)	<i>o maiô</i> oo mah-ee-OH
bathing suit (for men)	<i>o calção (de banho)</i> oo kahl-SAHN-oo (dee BAHN-nyoo)
belt	<i>o cinto</i> oo SEEN-too
blouse	<i>a blusa</i> ah BLOO-sah
boots	<i>as botas</i> ahs BOH-tahs
bra	<i>o sutiã</i> oo soo-tee-AHN
clothes	<i>a roupa</i> ah HO-pah
dress	<i>o vestido</i> oo vehs-TEE-doo
footwear	<i>o calçado</i>

	oo kahl-SAH-doo
glasses	<i>os óculos</i>
	oo ZOH-koo-lohs
gloves	<i>as luvas</i>
	ahs LOO-vahs
hat	<i>o chapéu</i>
	oo shah-PEH-oo
jacket	<i>a jaqueta</i>
	ah jah-KEH-tah
jeans	<i>os jeans</i>
	oohs JEENS
lining	<i>o forro</i>
	oo FOH-hoo
makeup	<i>a maquiagem</i>
	ah mah-kee-AH-zhehn
overcoat	<i>o casaco</i>
	oo kah-SAH-koo
pajamas	<i>o pijama</i>
	oo pee-JAHN-mah
panties	<i>a calcinha</i>
	ah kahl-SEEN-nya
pants	<i>as calças</i>
	ahs KAHL-sahs
perfume	<i>o perfume</i>
	oo pehr-FOO-mee
raincoat	<i>o casaco de chuva</i>
	oo kah-ZAH-koo dee SHOO-vah
sandals	<i>as sandálias</i>
	ahs sahn-DAH-lee-ahs
scarf	<i>o lenço; o cachecol (for winter)</i>

	oo LEHN-soo; oo kah-shee-KOHL
shirt	<i>a camisa</i> ah kah-MEE-zah
shoes	<i>os sapatos</i> oohs sah-PAH-toos
skirt	<i>a saia</i> ah SAH-ee-ya
sneakers	<i>o (sapato) tênis</i> oo (sah-PAH-too) TEHN-nees
socks	<i>as meias</i> ahs MAY-yee-ahs
stocking	<i>a meia-calça</i> ah MAY-yee-ah-KAHL-sah
suit	<i>o terno</i> oo TEHR-noo
sunglasses	<i>os óculos escuros; os óculos de sol</i> ooh ZOH-koo-loos zehs-KOO-roos; ooh ZOH-koo-loos dee SOHL
sweater	<i>a suéter</i> ah soo-EH-tehr
tie	<i>a gravata</i> ah grah-VAH-tah
T-shirt	<i>a camiseta</i> ah kah-mee-ZEH-tah
underwear	<i>a roupa íntima</i> ah HO-pah EEN-tee-mah

MISCELLANEOUS

zipper	<i>o flechecler</i> oo fleh-sheh-KLEH
wallet	<i>a carteira</i>

	ah karh-TEY-rah
spike heel	<i>o salto alto</i> oo SAHL-too AHL-too
sleeve	<i>a manga</i> ah MAHN-gah
shoelace	<i>o cardaço</i> oo kahr-DAH-soo
pocket	<i>o bolso</i> oo BOHL-soo
lipstick	<i>o batom</i> oo bah-TOHN
handbag	<i>a bolsa</i> ah BOHL-sah
umbrella	<i>a sombrinha</i> (women) <i>o guarda-chuva</i> (men) ah sohn-BREEN-ny-ah/oo gwahr-dah SHOO-vah
button	<i>o botão</i> oo boh-TAHN-oo
cloth; fabric; material	<i>o tecido</i> oo teh-SEE-doh
color	<i>a cor</i> ah KOHR

MATERIALS

cotton	<i>algodão</i> ah-goo-DAH-oo
wool	<i>a lã</i> ah LAHN
velvet	<i>o veludo</i> oo veh-LOO-doo

silk	<i>a seda</i> ah SEH-dah
leather	<i>o couro</i> oo KO-roo

USEFUL VERBS

to button up	<i>abotoar</i> ah-boh-toh-AH
to change; to get changed	<i>mudar (de roupa)</i> moo-DAH (dee HO-pah)
to dress (oneself);	<i>vestir-se</i>
to get dressed	vehs-TEER-see
to fit; to suit	<i>ficar bem</i> fee-KAH behn
to knot; to tie	<i>dar um nó</i> dah roohn NOH
to measure	<i>medir</i> meh-DEEH
to mend; to repair; to darn	<i>remendar</i> heh-mehn-DAH
to sew	<i>costurar</i> kohs-too-RAH
to take off; to remove	<i>tirar; remover</i> tee-RAH; reh-mo-VEH
to try	<i>provar</i> proh-VAH
to unbutton; to undo	<i>desabotoar</i> deh-zah-boh-toh-AH
to undress (oneself);	<i>tirar (a roupa); despir-se</i>
to get undressed	tee-RAH (ah HO-pah); dehs-PEEH-see

Jewelry and Stones

Brazil is known for its great geological richness. If you are a fan of beautiful semi-precious stones, you are in for a treat. There is fantastic artistry among jewelry makers in Brazil. Why not bring something beautiful home with you from South America? Here are some words that you might need in order to make that special purchase.

JEWELRY

amber	<i>âmbar</i> AHN-bahr
bracelet	<i>a pulseira</i> ah pool-SAY-rah
brooch	<i>o broche</i> oo BROH-shee
costume jewelry	<i>a bijouteria</i> ah bee-joo-teh-REE-ah
cufflinks	<i>as abotoaduras</i> ahs zah-boh-too-ah-DOO-rah
diamond	<i>o diamante</i> oo dee-ah-MAHN-tee
earrings	<i>os brincos</i> oos BREEN-koos
emerald	<i>a esmeralda</i> ah ehs-meh-RAHL-dah
gold	<i>o ouro</i> oo OH-roo
gold plated	<i>dourado</i> do-RAH-doo
jewelry	<i>as jóias</i> ahs JOY-yas
necklace	<i>o colar</i> oo koh-LAH
pearls	<i>as pérolas</i> ahs PEH-roh-lahs

pendant	<i>o pinjente</i> oo peen-JEHN-tee
pin	<i>o broche</i> oo BROH-shee
ring	<i>o anel</i> oo AHN-neh-oo
ruby	<i>o rubi</i> oo hoo-BEE
sapphire	<i>a safira</i> ah sah-FEE-rah
silver	<i>a prata</i> ah PRAH-tah
silver plated	<i>prateado</i> prah-teh-AH-doo
watch	<i>o relógio</i> ooh eh-LOH-zhee-oo
wedding ring	<i>a aliança</i> ah ah-lee-AHN-sah

Useful Adjectives: Color, Texture, and More

The following list may come in handy when you are out and about shopping in Brazil. Remember that, in Portuguese, colors are adjectives and therefore they must agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify.

attractive	<i>atraente</i> ah-trah-EHN-tee
black	<i>preto</i> PREH-too
dark blue	<i>azul</i> ah-ZOOL

brown	<i>marrom</i> mah-HOHN
comfortable	<i>confortável; cómodo</i> kohn-fohr-TAH-veh-oo; KOH-moh-doh
elegant	<i>elegante</i> eh-leh-GAHN-tee
fashionable; in fashion	<i>na moda</i> nah MOH-da
gold (in color); golden	<i>dourado</i> doh-RAH-doo
(made) of gold; gold	<i>de ouro</i> dee OH-roo
gray	<i>cinza; cinzento</i> SEEN-zha; seehn-zehn-too
green	<i>verde</i> VEHR-dee
long	<i>longo</i> LOHN-goo
naked; nude	<i>nu</i> noo
orange	<i>laranja</i> lah-RAHN-jah
pink	<i>rosa</i> HOH-zah
purple	<i>roxo</i> HO-shoo
violet	<i>violeta; lilás</i> vee-oh-LEH-tah; lee-LAHS
red	<i>vermelho</i> vehr-MEH-lyoo

short	<i>curto</i> KOOR-too
silver (in color); silvery	<i>prateado</i> prah-teh-AH-doo
(made) of silver; silver	<i>de prata</i> dee PRAH-tah
soft; smooth	<i>liso</i> lee-ZOO
rough	<i>áspero</i> AHS-peh-roo
thick	<i>espesso</i> ehs-PEH-soo
tight (fitting)	<i>apertado</i> ah-pehr-TAH-doo
white	<i>branco</i> BRAHN-koo
worn out	<i>desgastado</i> dehs-gahs-TAH-doo
yellow	<i>amarelo</i> ah-mah-REH-loo

Useful Adjectives: Sizes

Shoe and clothing sizes in Brazil are different than those used in the United States. Be prepared for the shoe salesman to tell you that you have a size 39 foot, which is equivalent to a size 9¹/₂ in the United States. Make sure to ask the clerk at the shoe store to measure your shoe size. Shoe stores in Brazil have excellent customer service.

What size do you wear?

Qual o tamanho que o senhor/a senhora usa?

kwa oo tah-MAHN-nyoo keh oo sehn-NY-oh/ah sehn-NYO-rah oo-zah

I would like ...

Gostaria de ...

gohs-tah-REE-aah dee

I don't know the sizes here in Brazil.

Eu não conheço os tamanhos aqui no Brasil.

EH-oo NHAN-oo kohn-NYE-soo oosh tah-MAHN-nyoos zah-kee
noo brah-ZEE-oo

It's too big/small.

É muito grande/pequeno.

EH MOO-yin-too GRAHN-dee/peh-KEH-no

CLOTHING SIZE (LA TAGLIA/LA MISURA)

large	<i>grande</i> GRAHN-dee
larger	<i>maior</i> MAH-ye-OH
medium	<i>médio</i> MEH-dee-oo
small	<i>pequeno</i> peh-KEH-noo
smaller	<i>menor</i> meh-NOH

CHAPTER 9

Brazilian Portuguese for Business

Though you will find that many Brazilians are somewhat proficient in English, you will certainly gain the respect of your Brazilian colleagues by demonstrating a proficiency in their language. If you're traveling to São Paulo or Brasília for business, the following will help you make a good impression on your Brazilian Portuguese-speaking colleagues!

Jobs and Professions

Knowing how to refer to a wide variety of professions and jobs can only enhance your business interactions. The following list names many professions, including the masculine and feminine forms of each one (as indicated by the appropriate article and/or ending). Sometimes the same word is used for both, except that the definite article changes (*o* for males and *a* for females).

accountant	<i>o/a contabilista</i> oo/ah kohn-tah-bee-LEES-tah
apprentice	<i>o/a aprendiz</i> oo/ah ah-prehn-DEES
banker	<i>o banqueiro</i> (usually a male) oo bahn-kehy-roo
bank teller	<i>o bancário/a bancária</i> oo bahn-KAH-ree-oo/ah bahn-KAH-ree-ah
biologist	<i>o biólogo/a bióloga</i> oo bee-OH-loh-goo/ah bee-OH-loh-gah
broker	<i>o corrector/a correctora</i> oo koh-heh-TOHR/ah koh-heh-TOH-rah

cashier	<i>o/a caixa</i> oo/ah KAH-ee-shah
civil servant	<i>o funcionário público/a funcionária pública</i> oo foohn-see-oo-NAH-ree-oo POO-blee-koo/ ah foohn-see-oo-NAH-ree-ah POO-blee-kah
dentist	<i>o/a dentista</i> oo/ah dehn-TEES-tah
detective	<i>o/a detetive</i> oo/ah deh-teh-TEE-veh
doctor	<i>o doutor/a doutora</i> oo doh-TOH/ah doh-TOH-rah
economist	<i>o/a economista</i> oo/ah eh-koh-noh-MEES-tah
employee	<i>o empregado/a empregada</i> oo ehn-preh-GAH-doo/ah ehn-preh-GAH-dah
engineer	<i>o engenheiro/a engenheira</i> oo ehn-zhehn-ny-EH-roo/ah ehn-zhehn-ny-EH-rah
judge	<i>o juiz/a juíza</i> oo joo-EES/ah joo-EE-zah
journalist	<i>o/a jornalista</i> oo/ah johr-nah-LEES-tah
lawyer	<i>o advogado/a advogada</i> oo ah-dee-voh-GAH-doh/ah ah-dee-voh-GAH-dah
manager	<i>o/a gerente</i> oo/ah geh-REHN-tee
notary	<i>o notário/a notária</i> oo noh-TAH-ree-oo/ah noh-TAH-ree-ah
nurse	<i>o enfermeiro/a enfermeira</i> oo ehn-fehr-MEY-roo/ah ehn-fehr-MEY-rah
pharmacist	<i>o farmacêutico/a farmacêutica</i>

	oo fahr-mah-SEH-oo-tee-koo/ah fahr-mah-SEH-oo-tee-kah
pilot	<i>o/a piloto</i> oo/ah pee-LOH-too
police officer	<i>o/a policial</i> oo/ah poh-lee-see-AL
president	<i>o/a presidente</i> oo/ah preh-zee-DEHN-tee
receptionist	<i>o/a recepcionista</i> oo/ah heh-sep-see-ohn-NEES-tah
researcher	<i>o pesquisador/a pesquisadora</i> oo pehs-kee-zah-DOHR/ah pehs-kee-zah-DOH-rah
scientist	<i>o/a cientista</i> oo/ah see-ehn-TEES-tah
secretary	<i>a secretária</i> (usually female) ah seh-kreh-TAH-ree-ah
soldier	<i>o/a soldado</i> oo/ah sohl-DAH-doo
stockbroker	<i>o corretor/a corretora de ações</i> oo koh-heh-TOHR/ah koh-heh-TOHR-ah dee ah-SOHN-ees
technician	<i>o técnico/a técnica</i> oo TEHK-nee-koh/ah TEHK-nee-kah
writer	<i>o escritor/a escritora</i> oo ehs-kree-TOHR/ah ehs-kree-TOH-rah



Brazilian business offices are open on Mondays through Fridays from 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. and again from 1:00–4:00 P.M. Banks are open

during those times as well, except without the lunch break. Bank workers usually have morning and afternoon shifts. Stores are open Mondays to Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. until closing time, usually around 9:00 P.M.

Brazilian Portuguese on the Job

Here is an introduction to vocabulary related to white-collar professions.

boss; manager	<i>o gerente</i> (usually male) oo geh-REHN-tee
business card	<i>o cartão de visita</i> oo kahr-TAHN-oo dee vee-ZEE-tah
CEO	<i>o chefe da empresa</i> (usually male) oo SHEH-fee dah ehn-PREH-zah
company	<i>a companhia; a empresa</i> ah kohn-pahn-NEE-ah; ah ehn-PREH-zah
contract	<i>o contrato</i> oo kohn-TRAH-too
corporate planning	<i>o planejamento empresarial</i> oo plah-neh-jah-MEHN-too ehn-preh-zah-ree-AH-oo
interview	<i>a entrevista</i> ah ehn-treh-VEES-tah
job	<i>o emprego</i> oo ehn-PREH-goo
meeting	<i>a reunião</i> ah heh-oo-nee-AHN-oo
raise	<i>o aumento salarial</i> oo ah-oo-MEHN-too sah-lah-ree-AHL
resumé	<i>o currículo (vitae)</i>

	oo koo-HEE-koo-loo (VEE-teh)
salary	<i>o salário</i>
	oo sah-LAH-ree-oo
unemployed	<i>desempregado/a</i>
	deh-zehn-preh-GAH-doo/-dah
unemployment	<i>o desemprego</i>
	oo deh-zehn-PREH-goo
to hire	<i>empregar</i>
	ehn-prehn-GAH
to fire	<i>despedir</i>
	dehs-peh-DEER
to work	<i>trabalhar</i>
	trah-bah-LY-AH



Brazilian workers usually receive their paychecks on a monthly basis. In December, they normally receive an end-of-year bonus, called *o décimo terceiro* (oo DEH-see-moo tehr-SAY-roo; the thirteenth, as in the thirteenth paycheck of the year), which is equivalent to one month's salary.

On the Phone

One must use a more formal greeting when conducting business over the phone. To start, you'll need to know that when Brazilians pick up the phone, they might say *Pois não?* (pronounced "poh-yees-NAHN-oo") or a more formal name of the company.

Hello, may I speak to ... ?

Alô, posso falar com ... ?

ah-LOH, POH-soo fah-LAH kohn ...

Good morning, I would like to speak to ...

Bom dia, gostaria de falar com ...

bohn DEE-ah, gohs-tah-REE-ah dee fah-LAH kohn ...

Who is calling?

Quem fala?

kehn-yee FAH-lah

Please hold.

Aguarde, por favor.

ah-GWAH-dee pohr fah-VOH

I'll put you through now.

Vou transferir agora.

voh-oo trahns-feh-REE ah-GOH-rah

I'm sorry, he's not here. Would you like to leave a message?

Sinto muito, mas ele não está. A senhora gostaria de deixar uma mensagem?

SEEN-too moo-yeen-too, mahs EH-lee NAHN-oo ehs-TAH. Ah
senh-NYO-rah gohs-tah-REE-ah dee dey-SHAH uhn-ah mehn-SAH-
jehn

TERMS FOR PHONE USAGE

answering machine *a secretária eletrônica*

ah seh-kreh-TAH-ree-ah eh-leh-TROH-nee-kah

phonebook *a agenda telefônica*

ah ah-ZHEHN-dah teh-leh-FOHN-nee-kah

phone number *o número de telefone*

oo NOO-meh-roo dee teh-leh-FOHN-nee

to call *chamar; telefonar*

shah-MAH; teh-leh-fohn-NAH

to call back *retornar*

heh-tohr-NAH

to dial the number *discar o número*

dees-KAH oo NOO-meh-roo

to hang up *desligar*

dehs-lee-GAH

to leave a message	<i>deixar uma mensagem</i> deh-ye-SHAH oonh-aa mehn-SAH-zhehn
to ring	<i>estar tocando</i> ehs-TAH toh-KAHN-doo



When making a phone call in Brazil, try to be as polite as possible, especially if you don't know the person who is answering the phone. You should use the terms *boa tarde* (good afternoon), *por favor* (please), and *obrigado/a* (thank you) whenever possible.

Office Supplies and Equipment

This section is designed to aid you in getting all the supplies you need in an office. You never know when you will need the word “stapler” in Portuguese!

blotter	<i>mata-borrão</i> MAH-tah boh-HUHN-oo
cabinet	<i>o armário</i> oo ahr-MAH-ree-oo
clerical assistant	<i>o/a assistente</i> oo/ah ah-sees-TEHN-tee
clock	<i>o relógio</i> oo heh-LOH-zhee-oo
desk	<i>a escrivaninha; a mesa</i> ah ehs-kree-vahn-nee-nya; ah MEH-zah
desk drawer	<i>a gaveta</i> ah gah-VEH-tah
felt-tip pen	<i>a caneta hidrográfica</i> ah kah-NEH-tah ee-droh-GRAH-fee-kah

filing cabinet

o armário-arquivo; o fichário

oo ahr-MAH-ree-oo-ahr-kee-voo;

oo fee-SHAH-ree-oo

keyboard

o teclado

oo teh-KLAH-doo

paperclip

o clipe (de papel)

oo KLEE-pee (dee pah-PEHL)

partition wall

a parede divisória

ah pah-REH-dee dee-vee-SOH-ree-ah

pen

a caneta

ah kah-NEH-tah

pencil sharpener

o apontador de lápis

oo ah-pohn-tah-DOH dee LAH-pees

pocket calculator

a calculadora

ah kahl-koo-lah-DOH-rah

printer

a impressora

ah een-preh-SOH-rah

hole puncher

o perfurador

oo pehr-foo-rah-DOH

ruler

a régua

ah HEH-glah

scanner

o escaner

oo ehs-KAHN-neh

stapler

o grampeador

oo grahn-peh-ah-DOH

suspension file

o arquivo suspensão

oh ahr-KEE-voo soos-pehn-SAHN-oo

wall calendar

o calendário de parede

oo kah-lehn-DAH-ree-oo dee pah-REH-dee

wastepaper basket *o cesto (de papéis)*

oo SEHS-too (dee pah-PEH-ees)

Banks and Changing Money

Sometimes tourists will buy traveler's checks before traveling to another country in order to avoid exchanging currency. However, not every local business will accept your traveler's checks. The following section will shed some light on more convenient and perhaps easier ways to get Brazilian currency (*Reais*) while you vacation.



Because famous historical figures would adorn Brazilian bills, and these bills would lose their value so quickly, what was meant to be an honor became a source of ridicule. In later editions of Brazilian currency, images of beautiful species of flowers and native animals have been used.

ATMs Are Called *Banco24Horas*

Buying *Reais* from your bank in the United States can be expensive and sometimes even impossible. Most banks will charge a lot in fees. The same goes for exchanging money at airports, exchange counters, and hotels in Brazil. The best exchange rates can be found at ATMs (*Banco24Horas*, pronounced BAHN-koh-VEEN-tee-KWA-troo-OH-rahhs). Check with your bank before you leave to determine if there are any service charges involved with ATM use abroad. Your bank may allow free ATM use through a specific Brazilian network (Cirrus is one of the most widely available). ATMs in Brazil will usually only allow you to withdraw money from your primary account (usually your checking account). If you're used to keeping a low balance in your checking account and a high balance in savings, you may want to call your bank to make sure that your checking and savings accounts are linked. You should also inform your bank of your travel plans. Sometimes your debit card will be blocked from being used overseas due to security measures. You will want to let them know that your card services should be up and running.

Banks

If you do not have an ATM card, your best bet is to exchange money at a bank. Be advised: paperwork can take some time, and, though it may be better than what you find at the airport, the exchange rate might still be high.

Credit Cards

Major credit card accounts usually offer cash advance services. Credit card users can benefit from the antifraud protection that accompanies their accounts (save your receipts!). Although the exchange rates can be comparable, check the types of fees and charges associated with credit card transactions.

Traveler's Checks

Many travelers still insist on the convenience and safety of traveler's checks. Unfortunately, with the prevalence of ATMs and credit card use, travelers will find that traveler's checks are not as widely accepted as they used to be. You might be able to exchange them in banks and in hotels, but don't count on them being accepted at local shops or restaurants.

Useful Vocabulary and Phrases

The following terms and expressions will help you navigate Brazilian financial institutions—or at least they will help you as you try to exchange money.

MONEY AND THE BANK

money	<i>o dinheiro</i> ooh DEEN-nyeh-roo
the Real (Brazilian currency)	<i>Real; Reais</i> (sing.; plural) heh-OW; heh-AHYSS
change	<i>o troco</i> ooh troh-koo
banknote	<i>a cédula</i> ah SEH-doo-lah
coin	<i>a moeda</i> ah moo-EH-dah
dollar	<i>o dólar</i> ooh DOHL-lah
check	<i>o cheque</i>

	ooh SHEH-kee
traveler's check	<i>o travelers cheque</i>
	ooh trah-veh-lehrs sheh-kee
to cash a check	<i>descontar um cheque</i>
	dehs-KOHN-tahr oohn SHEH-kee
bank	<i>o banco</i>
	ooh BAHN-koo
counter	<i>o balcão</i>
	ooh bow-KAHN-oo
teller window	<i>o caixa</i>
	ooh KAH-EE-shah
exchange rate	<i>a taxa de cambio</i>
	ah TAH-shah dee KAHN-bee-oo
to sign	<i>assinar</i>
	ah-see-nahr

At the Bank

It will be extremely helpful to know words that relate to the banking industry in Brazil. You will notice that banks are very busy in comparison to the United States, and that they are usually very large. There are very few smaller banks, such as credit unions.

Which is the counter to exchange money?

Qual é o balcão para trocar dinheiro?

KWOO-ahl EH oo bahl-KAHN-oo pah-ra troh-KAH deen-nyeh-roo

Is there a fee (commission)?

Tem uma taxa?

TEHN-ee OONH-a TAH-shah

What's the exchange rate for the dollar?

Qual é a taxa do dólar?

kwahl eh ah TAH-shah doo DOHL-lah

Where do I have to sign?

Onde eu assino?

OHN-dee EH-ew AH-see-noo

What is today's date?

Qual é a data de hoje?

kwahl eh ah DAH-tah dee oh-jee

What time does the bank open?

A que hora abre o banco?

ah keh oh-rah AH-breh oo BAHN-koo

What time does the bank close?

A que hora fecha o banco?

ah keh oh-rah FEH-shah oo BAHN-koo

Do you accept credit cards?

Vocês aceitam cartão de crédito?

Voh-say-ees ah-SAY-tahn KAHN-tahn-oo dee KREH-dee-too

Can you change money for me?

Vocês podem trocar dinheiro pra mim?

Voh-say-ees poh-DEHN troh-KAH deen-nyehn-roo PAH-rah meen

Can you change dollars for me?

Vocês podem trocar dólar pra mim?

Voh-say-ees poh-DEHN troh-KAH DOHL-lah PAH-rah meen

Where can I get large notes changed?

Onde posso trocar cédulas grandes?

OHN-dee POH-ssoo troh-KAH SEH-duh-lahs GRAHN-dees

Where can I get foreign money changed?

Onde posso trocar dinheiro estrangeiro?

OHN-dee POH-ssoo troh-KAH deen-nyehn-roo ehs-trahn-JEY-roo

Where can I change a traveler's check?

Onde posso trocar travelers cheques?

OHN-dee POH-ssoo troh-KAH trah-veh-lehrs sheh-kee

What is today's exchange rate?

Qual é a taxa de cambio hoje?

KWOO-ahl eh ah TAH-shah dee KAHN-bee-oo OH-jee

Where is an automatic teller machine (ATM)?

Onde tem um banco 24 horas?

OHN-dee TEHN oohn BAHN-koh VEEN-tee-KWA-troo OH-rahs



It is very common for Brazilian banks to go on strike. The bank workers union is very active and employees often earn very low wages. If you travel to Brazil, you might experience closed banks for several days. Make sure to have your valid credit card with you and you will be able to continue to make purchases and use the ATMs around town.

CHAPTER 10

Brazilian Portuguese Medical Phrases

No one wants to think about getting sick while on vacation. Though the hope is that your trip will proceed without a hitch, it's possible that you may need to seek a doctor's advice while you're abroad. The following sections will give you the words and phrases you might need to know to tell a doctor what's wrong.

Common Ailments and Maladies

Being sick is bad enough, but not being able to communicate what's wrong to a medical professional is even worse. This section gives a list of common ailments that can help you to get the help you need. You can use the verb *ter* (to have) with these medical problems.

allergy	<i>alergia</i> ah-lehr-JEE-ah
appendicitis	<i>apendicite</i> ah-pehn-dee-SEE-tee
arthritis	<i>artrite</i> ahr-TREE-tee
blood poisoning	<i>septicemia</i> sehp-tee-seh-MEE-ah
chicken pox	<i>catapora</i> kah-tah-POH-rah
cold	<i>resfriado</i> hehs-free-AH-doo
cough	<i>tosse</i> TOH-see

diabetes	<i>diabete</i> dee-ah-BEH-tee
dizziness	<i>tontura</i> tohn-TOO-rah
fever	<i>febre</i> FEH-bree
heatstroke	<i>insolação</i> een-soh-lah-SAHN-oo
heartburn	<i>azia</i> ah-ZEE-ah
hypertension	<i>hipertensão (or pressão alta)</i> ee-pehr-tehn-SAHN-oo (preh-SAHN-oo AHL-tah)
insomnia	<i>insônia</i> een-SOHN-nee-ah
pain	<i>dor</i> dohr
pneumonia	<i>pneunonia</i> pee-neh-oo-moh-NEE-ah
sea sickness	<i>enjôo</i> ehn-JOH-oo
seasick	<i>mareado</i> mah-reh-AH-doo
sore throat	<i>garganta inflamada</i> gahr-GAHN-tah een-flah-MAH-dah
sprain	<i>distensão</i> dees-tehn-SAHN-oo
ulcer	<i>úlcer</i> UHL-seh-rah
wound	<i>ferida</i> feh-REE-dah



Before you travel to Brazil, make sure to get all your vaccinations checked and updated, so that you are protected from common tropical maladies. Your primary care doctor can let you know if you need special shots.

Another group of illnesses goes with *ser* (to be); for example, “to be (a) diabetic” is *ser diabético*.

asthmatic	<i>asmático/a</i> ahz-MAH-tee-koh/-ah
diabetic	<i>diabético/a</i> dee-ah-BEH-tee-koh/-ah
(suffers from) heart condition	<i>cardíaco/a</i> kahr-DEE-ah-koo/-ah

Here are some useful terms for describing your illness:

I need to take medicine	<i>preciso tomar remédio</i> preh-SEE-zoo toh-MAH heh-MEH-dee-oo
I have high blood pressure	<i>tenho pressão alta; sou hipertenso</i> TEHN-oo preh-SAHN-oo AHL-tah; soo ee-pehr-TEHN-soo
I broke my leg	<i>quebrei a perna</i> keh-BRAY ah PEHR-na



When talking about parts of the body, Portuguese speakers will not say “my” arm or “your” leg. In other words, they do not normally use the possessive adjective, opting instead for the definite article. For example, when asking “Did you break your arm?” you would say *Você quebrou o braço?* or “Did you break the arm?” because it’s understood that it is yours, not anyone else’s.

Parts of the Body

If you do find yourself in a situation where you need to talk to a doctor, these words in Portuguese are essential. Let's say you are in a situation where you need to explain in detail a particular pain you are experiencing. Knowledge of the anatomy of the human body will prove helpful.

ankle	<i>o tornozelo</i> oo tohr-noh-ZEH-loo
arm	<i>o braço</i> oo BRAH-soo
armpit	<i>a axila</i> ah ahk-SEE-lah
artery	<i>a artéria</i> ah ahr-TEH-ree-ah
body	<i>o corpo</i> oo KOHR-poo
bone	<i>o osso</i> oo OH-soo
brain	<i>o cérebro</i> oo SEH-reh-broo
calf	<i>a batata da perna</i> ah bah-TAH-tah dah PEHR-nah
chest	<i>o tórax</i> oo TOH-rah-ks
collarbone	<i>a clavícula</i> ah klah-VEE-koo-lah
elbow	<i>o cotovelo</i> oo koh-toh-VEH-loo
finger	<i>o dedo</i> oo DEH-doo

foot	<i>o pé</i> oo PEH
hand	<i>a mão</i> ah MAHN-oo
heart	<i>o coração</i> oo koh-rah-SAHN-oo
heel	<i>o calcanhar</i> oo kahl-kahn-NYAH
hip	<i>o quadril</i> oo kwa-DREE-oo
index finger	<i>o indicador</i> oo een-dee-kah-DOH
knee	<i>o joelho</i> oo joo-EH-lyoo
larynx	<i>a laringe</i> ah lah-REEN-zhee
leg	<i>a perna</i> ah PEHR-nah
middle finger	<i>o dedo médio</i> oo DEH-doo MEH-dee-oo
muscle	<i>o músculo</i> oo MOOS-koo-loo
nail	<i>a unha</i> ah UNH-nyah
nerve	<i>o nervo</i> oo NEHR-voo
pinkie	<i>o dedo mindinho</i> oo DEH-doo meen-DEEN-nyoo
rib	<i>a costela</i> ah koohs-TEH-lah

ring finger	<i>o dedo anular</i> oo DEH-doo ah-noo-LAH
shoulder	<i>o ombro</i> oo ONH-broo
skin	<i>a pele</i> ah PEH-lee
spine	<i>a coluna; a espinha</i> ah koh-LOO-nah; ah ehs-PEEN-nyah
stomach	<i>o estômago</i> oo ehs-TOH-mah-goo
thumb	<i>o polegar; o dedão</i> oo poh-leh-GAH; oo deh-DAHN-oo
vein	<i>a veia</i> ah VEH-ee-ya
wrist	<i>o pulso</i> oo POOL-soo

Going to the Doctor

The following vocabulary, in conjunction with the common ailments section, can help you describe your symptoms to a doctor so they can diagnose you properly.

to be cold	<i>estar resfriado/a</i> ehs-TAH hehs-free-AH-doo/-ah
to be hot;	<i>ter febre</i>
have a fever	teh FEH-bree
to be pregnant	<i>estar grávida</i> ehs-TAH GRAH-vee-dah
to be sick	<i>estar doente</i> ehs-TAH doo-EHN-tee, tchee (variable pronunciation)

to be tired *estar cansado/a*
ehs-TAH kahn-SAH-doo/-dah

to have *ter diarréia; ter desinteria*
diarrhea

teh dee-ah-HEH-ye-ah; teh deh-sihn-teh-REE-ah

One of the most common questions in a doctor's office is whether you have any allergies. If you suffer from an allergy, use the following expressions to relay this information to your doctor before he prescribes any medication or suggests a treatment:

I am allergic to ...

Sou alérgico a ... / Sou alérgica a ... (male speaker, female speaker)
soh ah-LEHR-zhee-koo ah ... / soh ah-LEHR-zhee-
kah ah ...

Tenho alergia a ...
TEHN-nyoo ah-lehr-GEE-ah ah ...

aspirin *aspirina*
ahs-pee-REE-nah

penicillin *penicilina*
pehn-nee-see-LEEN-nah

antibiotics *antibióticos*
ahn-tee-bee-OH-tee-koos

SYMPTOMATIC VERBS

to bleed *sangrar*
sahn-GRAH

to cough *tossir*
too-SEEH

to faint *desmaiar*
deehs-mah-yee-AH

to fall *cair*
kah-EEH

to sneeze *espirrar*

	ehs-pee-HAH
to vomit	<i>vomitar</i>
	voh-mee-TAH

Going to the Hospital

If everything goes well on your trip, you won't need to go to a hospital. Accidents can happen at any time, though, even on vacation! If you do end up visiting a hospital during your travels, the following are the words and expressions you might need.

anesthetic	<i>o anestésico</i> oo ah-nehs-TEH-zee-koo
blood test	<i>o exame de sangue</i> oo eh-zahn-mee dee SAHN-ghee
blood type	<i>o tipo sanguíneo</i> oo TEE-poh sahn-GHEE-neh-oo
blood transfusion	<i>a transfusão</i> ah trahns-foo-ZAHN-oo
diagnosis	<i>o diagnóstico</i> oo dee-ahg-NOHS-tee-koo
(to) be discharged	<i>(ter) alta do hospital</i> (teh) AHL-tah doo oohs-pee-TAH-oo
doctor	<i>o medico/a médica</i> oo MEH-dee-koo/ah MEH-dee-kah
examination (physical)	<i>o exame físico</i> oo eh-ZAHN-mee FEE-zee-koo
to examine	<i>examinar</i> eh-zah-mee-NAH
hospital	<i>o hospital</i> oo OHS-pee-TAH-oo

infusion	<i>a infusão venosa</i> ah een-foo-SAHN-oo veh-NOH-sah
injection	<i>a injeção</i> ah een-geh-SAHN-oo
intensive care unit	<i>a UTI (unidade de terapia intensiva)</i> ah oo-teh-ee (oo-nee-DAH-dee dee teh-rah- PEE- ah een-tehn-SEE-vah)
medical director	<i>o director clínico</i> oo dee-reh-TOH KLEE-nee-koo
night nurse	<i>a enfermeira do turno da noite</i> ah een-fehr-MAY-rah doo TOO-NOO dah NOY-tee
nurse	<i>a enfermeira</i> ah een-fehr-MAY-rah
to operate	<i>operar</i> oo-peh-RAH
operation	<i>a operação</i> ah oh-peh-rah-SAHN-oo
patient	<i>o/a paciente</i> oo/ah pah-see-EHN-tee
surgeon	<i>o cirurgião/a cirurgiã</i> oo see-ROOH-gee-AHN-oo/ah see-ROOH-gee- AHN
temperature chart	<i>a curva de temperatura</i> ah KOOH-vah dah tehn-peh-rah-TOO-rah
visiting hours	<i>o horário de visita</i> oo oh-RAH-ree-oo dee vee-ZEE-tah
to x-ray	<i>tirar um raio-x</i> tee-RAH oohn HA-ye-oo sheesh

Going to the Dentist

It might be good to also familiarize yourself with the following vocabulary about teeth and dentistry—just in case you have to stop your vacation because of a toothache. It might happen, so make sure you are ready to explain it to the dentist. You will notice that Brazilian dentists function very much the same way that U.S. dentists do, with very little change in dental care. In fact, you might experience an even better service for relatively less costly procedures.

at the dentist's office *no dentista*

noo dehn-TEES-tah

tooth *o dente*

oo DEHN-tee

abscess *o abcesso*

oo ahb-SEH-soo

local anesthesia *a anestesia local*

ah ah-nehs-teh-ZEE-ah loh-KAHL

molar *o molar*

oo moh-LAH

braces *o aparelho ortodôntico*

oo ah-pah-REH-lyoo ohr-toh-DOHN-tee-koo

bridge *a ponte*

ah POHN-tee

cavity *a cárie*

ah KAH-ree-yeh

crown *a coroa*

ah koh-ROH-ah

cuspid *o canino*

oo kah-NEE-noo

dental clinic *a clínica dentária*

ah KLEE-nee-kah dehn-TAH-ree-ah

denture	<i>a dentadura</i> ah dehn-tah-DOO-rah
to extract	<i>extrair</i> ehs-TRAH-eer
false tooth	<i>a prótese</i> ah PROH-teh-zee
fill	<i>obturar</i> ohb-too-RAH
filling	<i>a obturação</i> ah ohb-too-rah-SAHN-oo
gums	<i>a gengiva</i> ah jehn-JEE-vah
incisor	<i>o incisivo</i> oo een-see-ZEE-voh
injection	<i>a injeção</i> ah een-jeh-SAHN-oo
jaw	<i>a mandíbula</i> ah mahn-DEE-boo-lah
nerve	<i>o nervo</i> oo NEHR-voh
oral surgeon	<i>o cirurgião oral</i> oo see-rooh-jee-AHN-oo oh-RAH-oo
orthodontist	<i>o ortodontista</i> oo ohr-toh-dohn-TEES-tah
plaster cast	<i>o modelo de gesso</i> oo moh-DEH-loo dee GEH-soo
root	<i>a raiz</i> ah HA-ees
root canal work	<i>o tratamento de canal</i> oo trah-tah-MEHN-too dee kah-NAH-oo

tartar	<i>o tártaro</i> oo TAHR-tah-roo
temporary filling	<i>a obturação provisória</i> ah ohb-too-rah-SAHN-oo proh-vee-SOH-ree-ah
toothache	<i>a dor de dente</i> ah DOHR dee DEHN-tee
wisdom tooth	<i>o dente de siso</i> oo DEHN-tee dee SEE-zoo

A FEW DENTAL VERBS

to bleed	<i>sangrar</i> sahn-GRAH
to brush one's teeth	<i>escovar os dentes</i> ehs-koh-VAH oos DEHN-tees
to lose a tooth	<i>perder um dente</i> pehr-DEH oohn DEHN-tee
to pull out; remove	<i>extrair</i> ehs-trah-EEH
to rinse	<i>fazer um bochecho</i> fah-ZEH oohn boh-SHEH-shoo

Going to the Pharmacy

Perhaps the doctor you visit will prescribe some medication for your ailment or recommend an over-the-counter remedy. In Brazil, pharmacies are numerous, and they carry many cosmetic items, such as local stores in the United States. You might be able to get your remedies, as well as shampoo and skin care products. The following words will help you get what you need in a pharmacy.

pharmacy	<i>a farmácia</i> ah fahr-MAH-see-yah
pharmacist	<i>o farmacêutico/a farmacêutica</i> oo fahr-mah-SEH-oo-tee-koo/

	ah fahr-mah-SEH-oo-tee-kah
ace bandage	<i>a faixa; a atadura</i>
	ah FAH-yee-shah; ah ah-tah-DOO-rah
adhesive bandage	<i>o curativo; o band-aid</i>
	oo koo-rah-TEE-voo; oo bahn-DEY-dee
aspirin	<i>a aspirina</i>
	ah ahs-pee-REE-nah
cough syrup	<i>o xarope</i>
	oo shah-ROH-pee
digestive tonic	<i>o tônico digestivo</i>
	oo TOHN-nee-koo dee-gehs-TEE-voo
disinfectant	<i>o desinfetante</i>
	oo deh-zeen-feh-TAHN-tee
drops	<i>as gotas</i>
	ahs GO-tahs
gauze bandage	<i>a faixa de gaze</i>
	ah FAH-yee-shah dee GAH-zee
insect repellant	<i>o repelente</i>
	ooh heh-peh-LEHN-tee
laxative	<i>o laxante</i>
	oo lah-SHAHN-tee
medicine	<i>o remédio; o medicamento</i>
	oo heh-MEH-dee-oo; oo meh-dee-kah-MEHN-too
pill	<i>o comprimido</i>
	oo kohn-pree-MEE-doo
(birth control) pill	<i>a pílula (anticoncepcional)</i>
	ah PEE-loo-lah (ahn-tee-kohn-sep-see-oh-NAHL)
prescription	<i>a receita (médica); a prescrição</i>
	ah heh-SEY-tah (MEH-dee-kah);
	ah prehs-kree-SAHN-oo

prophylactics	<i>o preservativo; a camisinha</i> (colloquial) oo preh-zeh-vah-TEE-voo; ah kahn-mee-ZEEN-ah
remedy	<i>o remédio</i> ooh heh-MEH-dee-oo
thermometer	<i>o termômetro</i> oo tehr-MOHN-meh-troo
tranquilizer	<i>o tranquilizante</i> oo trahn-kwee-lee-ZAHN-tee
vaseline	<i>a vaselina</i> ah vah-zee-LEE-nah



Most Brazilians will simply use the word *a pílula* to refer to the birth control pill. Others will simply use the word *anticoncepcional*. Either way, a woman would need a prescription to purchase it. The common word for condom is *camisinha* “little shirt” as described above.

Emergencies and Disasters

It's more than likely you will never need to know any vocabulary relating to emergencies or disasters, but here are a few key words and phrases you can use on the off chance that you run into unforeseen trouble.

Help!	<i>Socorro!</i> soo-KO-hoo
Police!	<i>Polícia!</i> poh-LEE-see-yah
Thief!	<i>Ladrão!</i> lah-DRAHN-oo
Watch out!	<i>Cuidado!</i>

	koo-yee-DAH-doo
accident	<i>um acidente</i>
	oohn ah-see-DEHN-tee
attack	<i>um ataque</i>
	oohn ah-TAH-kee
burglary	<i>um furto</i>
	oohn FOOH-too
fire	<i>um incêndio</i>
	oohn een-SEHN-dee-yo
flood	<i>uma enchente</i>
	oohn-ah ehn-SHEN-tee
gunshot	<i>um tiro</i>
	oohn TEE-roo
rape	<i>o estupro</i>
	oo ehs-TOO-proh
ambulance	<i>a ambulância</i>
	ah ahn-boo-LAHN-see-yah

CHAPTER 11

In Your Community

Let's say that instead of just a few days, you decided to stay in Brazil for a longer period of time. You will need to take care of the unavoidable day-to-day errands and chores. The following will give you the common terms and expressions for your everyday interactions with store owners, local businesses, and people in the community. Don't forget, Brazilians are very receptive to outsiders who make an effort to speak their language!

At the Market

Food shopping in Brazilian cities can be a fun and interesting experience. You will find supermarkets (very similar to their American counterparts) pretty much everywhere. Many Brazilians, however, get essentials at bakeries or perhaps at the local market.

bakery	<i>a padaria</i> ah pah-dah-REE-ah
book shop	<i>a livraria</i> ah lee-vrah-REE-ah
butcher shop	<i>o açougue</i> oo ah-SO-ghee
market	<i>o mercado</i> oo mehr-KAH-doo
department store	<i>a loja de departamento</i> ah LOH-jah dee deh-pahr-tah-MEHN-too
fishmonger	<i>a peixaria</i>

	ah pay-shah-REE-ah
florist	<i>o florista</i>
	oo floh-REES-tah
grocery store	<i>o supermercado</i>
	oo soo-pehr-mehr-KAH-doo
hardware store	<i>a loja de ferragens</i>
	ah LOH-jah dee feh-HAH-gehns
jewelry store	<i>a joalheria</i>
	ah joh-ahl-yeh-REE-ah
newsstand	<i>a banca de revista</i>
	ah BAHN-kah dee heh-VEES-tah
paper store	<i>a papelaria</i>
	ah pah-peh-lah-REE-ah
pastry shop	<i>a pastelaria</i>
	ah pahs-teh-lah-REE-ah
perfume store	<i>a perfumaria</i>
	ah pehr-foo-mah-REE-ah
pharmacy	<i>a farmácia; a drogaria</i>
	ah fahr-MAH-see-ya; ah droh-gah-REE-a
supermarket	<i>o supermercado</i>
	oo soo-pehr-mehr-KAH-doo
toy store	<i>a loja de brinquedos</i>
	ah LOH-jah dee breen-KEH-doos



An older word for market is *mercearia* (mehr-sheh-ah-REE-ah), which is only used in rural areas and by older folks. The most common word for a grocery store is *supermercado* (soo-pehr-mehr-KAH-doo). This is a much larger grocery store that is common in big cities.

IN THE SHOP

cash register	<i>o caixa</i> oo KAH-ye-shah
closed	<i>fechado</i> feh-SHAH-doo
entrance	<i>entrada</i> ehn-TRAH-dah
exit	<i>saída</i> sah-EE-dah
sale	<i>o saldo; a liquidação</i> oo SAHL-doo; ah lee-kee-dah-SAHN-oo
special offer	<i>a oferta</i> ah oh-FEHR-tah
open	<i>aberto</i> ah-BEHR-too
opening hours	<i>horário de atendimento</i> oh-RAH-ree-oo dee ah-tehn-dee-MEHN-too

Quantities, Weights, and Measures

Knowing the correct terms for quantities, weights, and measures can be very helpful when you are out shopping for food. Street markets in Brazil are normally crowded, so it is important to be aware of your surroundings. Here are some words that you might need to know while shopping there.

How much does it weigh? It weighs ... kilograms.

Quanto pesa? Pesa ... quilos.

KAHWN-too PEH-zah? PEH-zah ... KEE-loos

bit; piece	<i>um pouco; um pedaço</i> oohn POH-koo; oohn peh-DAH-soo
bottle	<i>uma garrafa</i> oohn-ah gah-HAH-fah

box	<i>uma caixa</i> oohn-ah KAH-ye-shah
can	<i>uma lata</i> oohn-ah LAH-tah
jar	<i>um pote</i> oohn POH-tee
gram	<i>um grama</i> oohn GRAHN-mah
kilogram	<i>um quilo</i> oohn KEE-loo
liter	<i>um litro</i> oohn LEE-troh



When ordering food items by weight, you are more likely to express that weight using kilograms (*quilos*). For example, *um quilo de carne* would be exactly 2.2 pounds of beef. Usually Brazilians order half a kilo or one kilo. If your order is less than a quarter of a kilo, then say 250 grams (*duzentos e cinquenta gramas*, doo-ZEHN-toos ee seen-KWEN-tah GRAHN-mahs), and so forth.

enough	<i>é suficiente; tá bom</i> (colloquial) eh soo-fee-see-EHN-tee; TAH bohn
more	<i>mais</i> MAH-yees
less; fewer	<i>menos</i> MEHN-noos
a little	<i>um pouco de ...</i> oohn POH-koo dee ...
too much; too many	<i>muito; demais</i> MOOHN-yeen-too; dee-MAH-yees



Visiting the street markets or *feiras* (FEY-rahs) are a great way to experience Brazil. You will find arts and crafts, fruits and vegetables, among many other local items at those places. Carry only enough money with you to make your purchases, have a copy of your passport (not the original), and make sure to carry your purse or backpack in front of you (this makes it more difficult for pickpockets to take items from it).

At the Bakery or Coffee Shop

In Brazil you will find that people do a daily run to the bakery to get bread, especially if they live in smaller cities. There are bakeries on almost every street corner, and coffee shops or snack bars are usually connected to the bakery shops in the same building. This way, you can easily have a *cafezinho* (espresso, strong coffee) and eat a pastry while reading the paper, then buy bread for the evening meal.

(small) coffee	<i>um cafezinho</i> oohn kah-feh-ZEEN-nyoo
a glass of orange juice	<i>um suco de laranja</i> oohn SOO-koo dee lah-RAHN-jah
a piece of cake	<i>um pedaço de bolo</i> oohn peh-DAH-soo dee BOH-loo
cake	<i>bolo</i> BOH-loo
chocolate	<i>chocolate</i> shoh-koh-LAH-tee
coffee	<i>café</i> kah-FEH
cookie	<i>biscoito</i> bees-KOY-too
fruit pie	<i>torta de fruta</i>

	TOHR-tah dee FROO-tah
ice cream	<i>sorvete</i>
	sorh-VEH-tee
chocolate ice cream	<i>sorvete de chocolate</i>
	sorh-VEH-tee dee shoh-koh-LAH-tee
strawberry ice cream	<i>sorvete de morango</i>
	sorh-VEH-tee dee moh-RAHN-goo
vanilla ice cream	<i>sorvete de baunilha</i>
	sorh-VEH-tee dee bah-oo-NEE-lyah
sugar	<i>o açúcar</i>
	oo ah-SOO-kah
sweets	<i>os doces</i>
	oohs-DOH-sees
whipped cream	<i>o crème chantilly</i>
	oo KREH-mee shan-tee-LEE



There are many tropical fruit flavors of ice cream that you can try in Brazil, so don't just stick with the traditional flavors such as chocolate, strawberry, and vanilla. Try coconut, avocado, pineapple, mango, etc. There are also fruits you might have never even heard of, such as *pinha* and *graviola*. *Pinha* looks like a pine cone; it's green on the outside and has a white, meaty center, with plenty of little tiny black stones. You can eat it just as is. *Graviola* is also found in Mexico and it is about the size of a winter squash, except it is green and prickly on the outside. Inside you have the edible white part that is too tart to eat without sugar.

At the Post Office

Os *Correios* in Brazil is a federally funded company that provides mailing services for letters, packages, telegrams, and other support, including bill payment and registering as a taxpayer. If there is a sign that says *banco postal*, you can be sure that certain bank services are available at that post office. The decision to include bank services at post offices came from a government that supported initiatives to be more socially inclusive. The post office is generally open Monday to Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and on Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

address	<i>o endereço</i> oo ehn-deh-REH-soo
addressee	<i>o destinatário</i> oo dehs-tee-nah-TAH-ree-oo
air mail	<i>correio aéreo</i> koh-HEH-yoo ah-EH-reh-oo
counter	<i>o caixa de atendimento</i> oo KAH-yee-shah dee ah-tehn-dee-MEHN-too
customs declaration	<i>a declaração aduaneira</i> ah deh-klah-rah-SAHN-oo ah-doo-ah-NEY-rah
destination	<i>o destino</i> oo dehs-TEE-noo
document tracking	<i>rastreamento de documentos</i> hahs-treh-ah-MEHN-too dee doh-koo-MEHN-toos
information	<i>a informação</i> ah een-fohr-MAH-sahn-oo
letter	<i>a carta</i> ah KAH-rah-tah
lost and found	<i>achados e perdidos</i> ah-SHAH-doos ee pehr-DEE-doos
mailbox	<i>a caixa de correio</i> ah KAH-ye-shah dee koh-HEY-yoo
package	<i>uma encomenda; um pacote</i> oohn-ah ehn-koh-MEHN-dah; oohn pah-KOH-tee

postage	<i>a franquia</i> ah frahn-KEE-ah
postal clerk	<i>o funcionário dos correios</i> oo foohn-see-oh-NAH-ree-oo doohs koh-HEY-yoos
postcard	<i>o cartão postal</i> oo kahr-TAHN-oo pohs-TAH-oo
post office box	<i>a caixa postal</i> ah KAH-ye-shah pohs-TAH-oo
postman	<i>o carteiro</i> (usually a male profession) oo kahr-TEH-ye-roo
printed matter	<i>o impresso</i> oo een-PREH-soo
receipt	<i>o recibo</i> ooh heh-SEE-boo
to register	<i>fazer uma matrícula</i> fah-ZEH oohn-ah mah-TREE-koo-lah
registered letter	<i>uma carta registrada</i> oohn-ah KAH-rah-tah heh-jees-TRAH-dah
sender	<i>o remetente</i> oh heh-meh-TEHN-tee
special delivery	<i>encomenda especial</i> ehn-koh-MEHN-dah ehs-peh-SEE-al
stamp (noun)	<i>o selo</i> oo SEH-loo
to stamp	<i>selar</i> seh-LAH
stamp machine	<i>a máquina de franquear</i> ah MAH-kee-nah dee frahn-kee-AH
telegram	<i>o telegrama</i> oo teh-leh-GRAH-mah

unstamped	<i>sem selo</i>
	sehn SEH-loo
value declaration	<i>a declaração do valor</i>
	ah deh-klah-rah-SAHN-oo doo vah-LOH



Depending on the region of the country, some post office stores open at 8 A.M. You have to make sure to check the hours before you go. It is also true that they are open on Saturday afternoons, but only until 1 P.M. They are closed on Sundays.

Weather Words and Expressions

Brazil is a tropical country, even if some parts of it can be more temperate. Depending on where and when you visit Brazil, you will need to know a number of weather expressions. If you're out and about and the weather starts to change, this section will help you come up with the correct words and terms.

How's the weather?

Como está o tempo?

KOH-moo ehs-TAH oo TEHN-poo

WEATHER EXPRESSIONS

It's sunny.	<i>Faz sol.</i>
	fah-yees SOHL
It's nice.	<i>O tempo está bom.</i>
	oo TEHN-poo ehs-TAH bohn
It's cold.	<i>Faz frio.</i>
	fah-yees FREE-oo
It's hot.	<i>Faz calor; Está quente.</i>
	fah-yees kah-LOH; ehs-TAH KEHN-tee
It's snowing.	<i>Está nevando.</i>

	ehs-TAH neh-VAHN-doo
It's raining.	<i>Está chovendo.</i>
	ehs-TAH shoo-VEHN-doo
It's windy.	<i>Está ventando.</i>
	ehs-TAH vehn-TAHN-doo
It's foggy.	<i>É nebuloso.</i>
	eh neh-boo-LOH-zoo
storm	<i>a tempestade</i>
	ah tehn-pehs-TAH-dee
lightning	<i>o relâmpago</i>
	oo heh-LAHN-pah-goo
changeable	<i>variável</i>
	vah-ree-AH-veh-oo
rain	<i>a chuva</i>
	ah SHOO-vah
barometer	<i>o barômetro</i>
	oo bah-ROH-meh-troo
to rain	<i>chover</i>
	shoh-VEH
blizzard	<i>a tormenta</i>
	ah tohr-MEHN-tah
snow	<i>a neve</i>
	ah NEH-vee
climate	<i>o clima</i>
	oo KLEE-mah
cloud	<i>a nuvem</i>
	ah NOO-vehn
sun	<i>o sol</i>
	oo SOHL
rainstorm	<i>o temporal</i>

	oo tehn-poh-RAH-oo
cloudy	<i>nublado</i>
	noo-BLAH-doo
dusk	<i>o crepúsculo</i>
	oo kreh-POOS-koo-loh
fog	<i>a neblina</i>
	ah neh-BLEEN-nah
frost	<i>a geada</i>
	ah zheh-AH-dah
hail	<i>o granizo</i>
	oo grah-NEE-zoo
ice	<i>o gelo</i>
	oo JEH-loo
mist	<i>a névoa</i>
	ah NEH-voh-ah
weather report	<i>o boletim metereológico</i>
	oo boh-leh-TEEN meh-teh-reh-oh-LOH-jee-koo



Brazil has many climate areas, from tropical to subtropical. The weather tends to be colder in the southern states of Paraná and Santa Catarina and hotter and more humid in the northern parts of the country, such as Bahia and Ceará. Because the country is south of the Equator, seasons are the exact opposite as in the United States. Thus, it is probably better to plan a visit during the cooler, Brazilian winter months of June, July, and August. The weather is normally milder and there are fewer tourists during those months.

CHAPTER 12

Brazilian Portuguese in the Digital World

If you love to use social media sites to share your vacation photos or update your friends on your location, the following sections will help you learn the most common words that deal with the Internet and computers in Portuguese. Although some of these words are of English origin, some are not. You will also get a summary of common Brazilian idiomatic expressions that will be very useful to you as a foreign visitor, as well as words that will be helpful when using social media sites such as Facebook. Finally, you will learn what you always wanted to say in Portuguese, but your teacher never taught you!

Computers and the Internet

The Internet has changed our lives profoundly. It is now part of how people advertise, conduct business, interact, and meet others. Thanks to sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Tumblr, social media has become an essential tool for travelers. If you plan on using a computer during your vacation, knowledge of terms associated with computing and the Internet will most certainly be important on your trip.



You will find that many English words have found their way into the Portuguese language. This is especially true with words related to computer technology. However, it must be stated that although these words are spelled exactly the same as in English, Brazilians pronounce them following a Portuguese sound pattern. Make sure to check the pronunciation guides in this chapter.

(e-mail) address *o endereço (eletrônico)*

oo ehn-deh-REH-soo eh-leh-TROH-nee-koo

browser	<i>o navegador</i> oo nah-veh-gah-DOH
to click	<i>clicar</i> klee-KAH
computer	<i>o computador</i> oo kohn-poo-tah-DOH
control panel	<i>o painel de controle</i> oo pah-ee-NEHL dee kohn-TROH-lee
dialogue box	<i>a janela de diálogo</i> ah jah-NEH-la dee dee-AH-loh-goo
to download	<i>baixar</i> bah-ee-SHAH
folder	<i>o arquivo</i> oo ahr-KEE-voo
hyperlink	<i>o linque (or o link)</i> oo LEEN-kee
icon	<i>o ícone</i> oo EE-koh-nee
folder	<i>a pasta de trabalho</i> ah PAHS-tah dee trah-BAH-lyoo
Internet	<i>o internete; a rede</i> oo een-tehr-NEH-tee; ah REH-dee
keyboard	<i>o teclado</i> oo teh-KLAH-doo
keywords	<i>as palavras-chave</i> ahs pah-LAH-vrahs SHAH-vees
to be online	<i>estar online</i> ehs-TAH ohn-LAH-ee-nee
operating system	<i>o sistema de operação</i>

	oo sees-TEH-mah dee oh-peh-rah-SAHN-oo
page	<i>a página</i> ah PAH-jee-nah
password	<i>a senha</i> ah SEHN-nyah
printer	<i>a impressora</i> ah een-preh-SOH-rah
to reboot	<i>fazer o reboot</i> fah-ZEH oo hee-BOO-tee
to restart	<i>ligar e desligar</i> leeh-GAH ee dehs-lee-GAH
search engine	<i>o motor de busca</i> oo moh-TOH dee BOOS-kah
site	<i>o site</i> oo SAH-ee-teh
system folder	<i>a pasta do sistema</i> ah PAHS-tah do sees-TEH-mah

Social Media Language

The world has changed significantly in the last few years since the advent of Facebook, Twitter, and other social media sites. In this section, you will learn common words that have more recently entered Brazilian society and the Portuguese language.

FACEBOOK/TWITTER LANGUAGE

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
Facebook	o “Face”/ o “Facebook” oo FEY-see/ oo FEY-see-BOO-kee
Twitter	o “Twitter” / o “Tuitter” oo too-EE-tehr
to tag	<i>fazer o “tag”</i> fah-ZEH oo TEH-ghee

to “like”	<i>curtir</i> koohr-TEEH
to post	<i>postar</i> pohs-TAH
to comment	<i>comentar</i> kohn-mehn-TAH
to message	<i>mandar mensagem</i> manh-DAH mehn-SAH-jehn
to add (a friend)	<i>adicionar</i> ah-dee-see-oh-NAH
change your “status”	<i>mudar o teu “status”</i> moo-DAH oo teh-oo ehs-TAH-toos
to upload	<i>fazer o “upload”</i> fah-ZEH oo ah-pee-LO-dee
to download	<i>baixar</i> bah-ee-SHAH
followers	<i>seguidores</i> seh-ghee-DOH-rees

Here are some examples of expressions you might read on Facebook or Twitter in Brazilian Portuguese:

Are you going to friend me on Facebook?

Você vai me adicionar no Feice?

voh-SAY VAH-ee mee ah-dee-see-oh-NAH noo FEY-see

Who is going to post first?

Quem vai postar primeiro?

KEHN-ee VAH-ee pohs-TAH pree-MEY-roo

Did you “like” my comment?

Você curtiu meu comentário?

voh-SAY koohr-TEE-oo meh-oo kohn-mehn-TAH-ree-oo

Are you going to send that Twitter message?/Are you going to tweet that?

Você vai mandar aquele tuitar?/ Vai tuitar aquilo?

voh-SAY vah-ee mahn-DAH ah-KEH-lee too-EE-tehr/VAH-ee too-ee-TAH ah-KEE-loo

How many followers do you have?

Quantos seguidores você tem?

kwan-toos seh-ghee-DOH-rees voh-SAY tehn-ee



Brazilians do not say the entire word “Facebook”; they shorten it to “Face” (pronounced FEY-see) and it is often written as *Feice*. That is how Brazilians would write the word, following a Portuguese sound system. Since this is all very new, you might see variable spelling, such as “to twitter” being *tuitar* (too-ee-TAH).

These days many Brazilians have smart phones, on which you can check your email messages, check social media sites, and post comments. Sending text messages is also very common. These are called *torpedos* (tohr-PEH-doo).

She sent me about forty text messages yesterday.

Ela me mandou uns quarenta torpedos ontem.

EH-lah mee mahn-DOH uhns kwah-REHN-tah tohr-PEH-doo
OHN-tenh-ee

Common Idiomatic Expressions

The following expressions apply to a great variety of situations and are commonly used and understood throughout Brazil. Most can be used in both formal and informal situations.

Não me diga!

You don't say!

NAHN-oo mee DEE-gah

a todo custo

at any cost; no matter what

ah TOH-doo KOOS-too

Tá combinado.

It's a deal.

tah kohn-bee-NAH-doo

Já era hora!

It's about time!

JAH EH-rah OH-rah	
<i>Podes crer!</i>	Of course; You can bet your life!
POH-dees kreh	
<i>Que sorte!</i>	How lucky (for you)!
kee SOHR-tee	
<i>Que saco!</i>	How boring!
kee SAH-koo	
<i>Que confusão!</i>	What a mess!
kee kohn-foo-SAHN-oo	
<i>Que chato!</i>	How boring!
kee SHAH-too	
<i>Não acredito!</i>	I can't believe it!
NAHN-oo ah-kreh-DEE-too	
<i>Que nojo!</i>	How disgusting!
kee NOH-joo	
<i>Deus o livre!</i>	God forbid!
DEH-oos oo LEE-vree	
<i>por outro lado ...</i>	on the other hand ...
pohr ROW-troo LAH-doo	
<i>Demais da conta!</i>	A lot!
dee-MAH-ees dah KOHN-tah	
<i>É mesmo?</i>	Really?
EH MEHS-moo	
<i>entenda que ...</i>	bear in mind ...
ehn-TEHN-dah keh...	
<i>entre outras ...</i>	among other things ...
EHN-tree OH-trahs pah-LAH-vrahs	
<i>de qualquer modo</i>	anyway; at any cost
dee kwal-KHER MOH-doo	
<i>em poucas palavras</i>	in a few words

ehn POH-kahs pah-LAH-vrahs	
<i>Esquece! Deixa pra lá!</i>	Forget it!
ehs-KEH-see! DEY-shah prah LAH	
<i>Me esquece!</i>	Leave me alone!
mee ehs-KEH-see	
<i>Nem sonhando!</i>	Not even in your dreams!
nehn sohn-NYAHN-doo	
<i>Melhor assim.</i>	It's better this way.
meh-lee-OH ah-SEEN	
<i>Melhor que nada.</i>	Better than nothing at all.
meh-lee-OH kee NAH-dah	
<i>Ainda bem!</i>	Luckily!
ah-EEN-dah BEHN-ee	
<i>Não aguento mais.</i>	I can't take it anymore.
NAHN-oo ah-GWEHN-too MAH-ees	
<i>hoje em dia</i>	nowadays
OH-jee ehn DEE-ah	
<i>Ave Maria!</i>	Mother of God!
AH-veh mah-REE-ah	
<i>em suma</i>	to cut it short
ehn SOO-mah	
<i>Putz!</i>	Damn it!
POO-tees	
<i>Que loucura!</i>	That's crazy!
kee loh-KOO-rah	
<i>Tem certeza?</i>	Are you sure?
tehn-ee sehr-TEH-zah	
<i>Com certeza!</i>	For sure!
kohn sehr-TEH-zah	
<i>É sério?</i>	Really?

eh SEH-ree-oo	
<i>bem melhor</i>	so much the better
behn-ee meh-lee-OH	
<i>bem pior</i>	so much the worse
behn-ee pee-OH	
<i>esteja ciente ...</i>	keep in mind ...
ehs-TEH-jah see-EHN-tee	
<i>pelo contrário</i>	on the contrary
PEH-loo kohn-TRAH-ree-oo	
<i>Valhe a pena.</i>	It's worth it.
VAH-lee-ye ah PEHN-nah	



It's not as hard to learn idiomatic expressions or phrases as you might think. Certainly the locals use them often enough. The trick is to know what is said before and after those idiomatic expressions. That takes a lot more sophisticated understanding of the language as a whole. Keep practicing your Portuguese, rent Brazilian movies, listen to Brazilian music, and ask as many questions as you can (to those who are bilingual).

What Your Portuguese Teacher Never Taught You

The following list is by no means complete, nor is it rife with vulgarities. It does contain some fun and colorful expressions to be used in a variety of situations.

<i>amor a primeira vista</i>	love at first sight
	ah-MOHR ah pree-MEY-rah VEES-tah
<i>encher o saco</i>	to annoy someone
	ehn-SHEH oo SAH-koo
<i>estar de saco cheio</i>	to be fed up

	ehs-TAH dee SAH-koo SHEY-oo
<i>Ai, que saco!</i>	How annoying!
	AH-ee kee SAH-koo
<i>ficar com tesão</i>	to become sexually excited
	fee-KAH kohn teh-SAHN-oo
<i>encher a cara</i>	to get drunk
	ehn-SHEH ah KAH-rah
<i>tomar um porre</i>	to get really drunk
	toh-MAH oohn POH-hee
<i>estar de ressaca</i>	to be hungover
	ehs-TAH dee heh-SAH-kah
<i>Tá ligado?</i>	You get me? You know what I'm saying?
	tah lee-GAH-doo
<i>Ficou louco?</i>	You crazy?
	fee-KO LOH-koo
<i>Não entra nessa!</i>	Don't be fooled!
	nahn-oo EHN-trah NEH-sah
<i>Se cuida!</i>	Take care of yourself!
	see KOO-ye-dah
<i>Me poupe!</i>	Give me a break!
	mee PO-pee
<i>Ela é gostosa.</i>	She's sexually attractive.
	eh-lah EH gohs-TOH-zah
<i>Ele é um gato!</i>	He's gorgeous! (literally: he's a cat)
	eh-lee EH oohn GAH-too
<i>Ele é um tesão!</i>	He is sexually attractive!
	eh-lee EH oohn teh-SAHN-oo
<i>Cale a boca!</i>	Shut up!
	KAH-lee ah BOH-kah
<i>puxa-saco</i>	brownnoser

	POO-shah SAH-koo
<i>morrer de tédio</i>	to die of boredom
	moo-HEH dee TEH-dee-oo
<i>palavrão</i>	bad/dirty word
	pah-lah-VRANH-oo
<i>Que loucura!</i>	How crazy!
	kee lo-KOO-rah
<i>Que nojo!</i>	How gross!kee NO-joo



If you hear an expression you don't understand, make sure you ask for clarification, or write it down so you can look it up later. Brazilian Portuguese can be a very colorful language, so make sure you get all the inside jokes!

CHAPTER 13

Overview of Brazilian Culture

Brazilians love to celebrate. If you are lucky enough to travel to Brazil during one of its popular events, such as *Carnaval*, you will experience the excitement of Brazilian culture firsthand. This chapter covers the Brazilian feast of *Carnaval* and the love for food, music, and soccer shared by many Brazilians. You will learn about the origins of unique musical expressions, an incredible feast for the senses, and which are the best spots to visit in Brazil!

Brazilian *Carnaval*

This “feast” of music and dance traditionally lasts several days in mid-February. The name comes from the Latin words *carne* meaning “meat” or “flesh,” and *vale*, meaning “ball” or “feast.” This was the time when Catholics would enjoy eating and drinking excessively just before the Lent period. *Carnaval* continues to be a “feast of excesses,” but its original religious nature has been lost to many Brazilians and Latin Americans.



The tradition of *Carnaval* celebration started with the seventeenth century Portuguese folkloric practice called *entrudo* when, during the weeks before Lent, people would throw eggs, water, or flour at passersby in the streets. The custom was based in mischief and fun, much like many other European traditions where tomatoes or oranges are thrown at people at the end of the harvest.

As a colonial country, Brazil was very much affected and influenced by other traditions originating in France and Italy, where *Carnaval* signified urban parades, with typical characters such as the *Pierrot*, the *Colombine*, and the *Rei Momo*, the King of *Carnaval*. During the

nineteenth century, the first *corsos* or decorated car parades would appear. Groups of people would decorate their cars and parade in the streets singing and dancing. These became more popular in the beginning of the twentieth century, and in Brazil the *escolas de samba* or “samba schools” were organized.

One of the first *escolas de samba* in Brazil was called *Deixa Falar* (literally meaning “Let Speak”), which later became known as *Estácio de Sá*, after a locality in Rio. Schools were later organized into a *Liga de Escolas de Samba* or a “League of Samba Schools,” which regulated the *Carnaval* parade in Rio. People wanted to know which school had the best performance, the most animated group of people, the best musical ensemble, the best costumes, and so on. Nowadays the *Desfile de Carnaval* or “*Carnaval* parade” in Rio de Janeiro lasts two days and follows a complicated set of rules. “*Carnaval* judges” rate the schools based on several artistic and musical categories. Each year the winner has bragging rights until the next *Carnaval* season!

Along with samba schools, *cordões* and *blocos carnavalescos* developed, in which groups of people would dress alike and march along singing, drinking, and dancing. These became increasingly popular with the addition of music that was being composed and played called the *marchinhas carnavalescas* or “little *Carnaval* songs.”

***Carnaval* Beyond Rio and São Paulo**

In the northeastern cities of Recife and Olinda, the *Carnaval* tradition is not based on *samba* but rather on more local musical styles, namely the *frevo*, which is a frenetic, rhythmic sound, and the *maracatu*, an African-based musical and dance tradition that includes elaborate costumes and a distinctive staccato beat.

In the city of Salvador, in the state of Bahia, the *trios elétricos* are basically large trucks that have been adapted to include a top platform with musicians that play a more electric *samba* sound, amplified by huge speakers that make up most of the sides of the truck. People dance around these trucks and sing along with famous Brazilian musical performers. The *trios elétricos* are a show in and of themselves.



Salvador is known for its strong African connection, and many black musical groups, such as the *Olodum*, *Ileyaê*, and the *Afoxé Filhos de Ghandi* have put Brazil on the map as far as world music is concerned. If you want to hear a distinctive “black” sound in Brazil,

check out these musical groups.

In Rio de Janeiro, the biggest parade of *samba* schools happens in the *Sambódromo*, a place especially built for people to admire the parade. During *Carnaval* this is primetime entertainment on TV, since the schools are judged on a series of factors, such as overall originality, songs, costumes, dancing, and performance quality.

The Music of Brazil

Brazil is the birthplace of *samba*, a highly rhythmic, melodious, and lively musical expression. It is also a dance, often performed during *Carnaval*. The *samba* sound has its origins or roots in the African tradition in Brazil. The slaves brought not only the instruments (*agogô*, *cuíca*) but also the syncopated rhythms and gyrating dance moves.

Instruments

The unique *samba* sound is achieved through an array of interesting instruments. Possibly the most well-known musical elements in *samba* are the *pandeiro*, a larger version of the tambourine, and the *cuíca*, a drum-like instrument that produces a squeaky sound, very typical of *samba* songs. Here is a list of some other *samba* instruments and their descriptions:

- *agogô*: two bells together, which are struck with a stick or squeezed together
- *caixa*: a smaller drum with strings in the bottom that creates a sound like a snare drum
- *cavaquinho*: a small, four-string, guitar-like instrument created in Portugal that later inspired the ukulele
- *chocalho*: a shaker instrument made by putting metal cans together and filling them with rocks, sand, or beans
- *cuíca*: a drum-like instrument with a stiff string inside, upon which the player slides his fingers up and down to produce a squeaky sound; the quality of the sound can change depending on how fast you slide and pressure put on the skin of the drum
- *pandeiro*: larger version of the tambourine, which is played fast, and sometimes spun on one finger for show
- *repenique*: a medium-size drum, larger than a snare drum, that is played with a stick and one hand

- *surdo*: a very big drum that has a low but loud sound (*surdo* means “deaf” in Portuguese)
- *tamborim*: a very small, short drum, without bells or metal parts, that is played very fast with a stick

Types of *Samba*

Like many other musical genres, the *samba* has many subcategories. Aside from the *samba enredo*, the kind of fast, highly rhythmic *samba* performed during *Carnaval*, there are other slower versions of *samba*. One of the most famous is the *samba canção* or “samba song.” These are slower *samba* pieces with romantic lyrics that are put to music and performed by traditional crooners. The *pagode*, which came into being in Rio and has been reproduced in other parts of Brazil, is the kind of *samba* sound that originated in the Brazilian backyards from people getting together and playing the various *samba* instruments for hours on end. All of these *samba* parties had the obligatory *cerveja* (beer) or *cachaça* (sugarcane rum) that came with a traditional party. There is a good amount of humor in the lyrics, which makes them extremely popular.

For more information about *samba*, check out www.worldsamba.org.

Bossa Nova

Brazil is not famous just for *samba*. There are several musical expressions that can trace their roots back to the country of Carmen Miranda. One of the most popular is *bossa nova*. This musical expression was started in the late fifties by upper middle class composers. It is a jazzy musical style that emphasizes the carefree living so typical of the Rio de Janeiro beach scene. For that very reason *bossa nova* was criticized, because it bore very little resemblance to the life of working class Brazilians, as many of the *samba* lyrics would have. One of the most famous *bossa nova* songs is *A Garota de Ipanema* (“The Girl from Ipanema”) by Antonio Carlos Jobim. This song is nothing more than a description of a beautiful woman walking to the beach. It’s about the sweet way she moves and the sentiment of the composer, who confesses that she is the most beautiful thing that he has ever seen go by. The song became known to American audiences when Frank Sinatra recorded its English version and is known all over the world as one of the most recognized Brazilian tunes.

Música Popular Brasileira or “Brazilian Popular Music”

Also called “*MPB*” for short, this type of song grew out of the Brazilian protest songs of the sixties. This musical style can be traced to a strong reaction against the carefree lyrics of *bossa nova*. After the military coup of 1964, *MPB* artists strived to put the harsh reality of

Brazilian life front and center. One of the songs that clearly depicts working class Brazilians is *Pedro Pedreiro* by Chico Buarque de Hollanda. The song is a wonderfully written narration of the monotonous life of a bricklayer. Other famous *MPB* singers and composers include Milton Nascimento, Caetano Veloso, and Gilberto Gil. Veloso and others created the psychedelic musical style of the seventies called *Tropicália*, which added to the richness of musical styles of the time. *MPB* is part of the Brazilian music scene to this day, with an incredible array of female interpreters, such as Maria Bethânia, Marisa Monte, Ana Carolina, and many others. Do not be surprised if you are invited to a party and one of the guests pulls out a guitar, starts a tune, and is joined by several other guests in singing well-known *MPB* lyrics.

Música Sertaneja: Brazil's Answer to Country Music

In contrast to *samba* and *bossa nova*, which are truly urban styles of music, *música sertaneja* has its origin in the interior or back country of Brazil. It has similarities to American country music, in that the lyrics reflect romantic themes and the plight of cowboys. It can be associated with the uneducated class, but the record sales of *sertaneja* songsters are a testament to its popularity.

Brazilian Classical Music

Perhaps people do not normally associate Brazil with classical music, but classical musicians are very familiar with the music of famous Brazilian classical composers. Two of the most famous ones are Carlos Gomes and Heitor Villa-Lobos. Gomes (1836–1896) was a distinguished nineteenth-century romantic composer born in Campinas, Brazil. He was one of the first New World composers to be accepted by the musical establishment in Europe. He became the protégé of D. Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. He wrote piano pieces and operas, the most famous of which is *Il Guarany*, based on a romantic novel by the nineteenth-century Brazilian writer José de Alencar.

Villa-Lobos (1887–1959) is perhaps the most well-known South American classical composer. He was largely self-taught and wrote *Bachianas Brasileiras*, inspired by the art of Johann Sebastian Bach and the Brazilian musical tradition. He traveled extensively in Brazil collecting samples of folk songs, even going to the Amazon to familiarize himself with the music of the indigenous peoples. He wrote many piano pieces that incorporated both Brazilian folk music and stylistic elements of European tradition.

Culinary Expressions

There are many interesting culinary traditions in Brazil due to the diversity of immigrant populations. There are Italian, Japanese, Chinese, German, and many other immigrant groups that have contributed to the tastes and aromas of the Brazilian kitchen. But the national dish of Brazil comes from an unlikely source: concocted by African slaves, *feijoada* is based on pork leftovers and black beans. The white slave masters would throw away the pig's snout, feet, and ears. Slaves would assemble a heavy stew with pork pieces and fat in order to feed themselves. The wonderful smells coming from the kitchen would eventually entice a whole nation, and *feijoada* became a national standard. Nowadays you can be served *feijoada* in fancy, five-star hotels. Today, the snout and feet are usually replaced by generous pieces of pork sausage, but traditionalists still keep tasty pigs' ears in the mix.

If you're interested in trying to make this and other Brazilian dishes at home, go to your local bookstore and invest in a couple of Brazilian cookbooks. You can also find lots of great recipes online. One website that offers a recipe for *feijoada* is www.brazilbrazil.com.

What's on Brazilian TV?

Brazil is world famous for its *novelas* or television soap operas. Unlike American TV soaps, which can go on for decades, *novelas* normally last six to eight months at the most. Because the *novelas* are so popular, they have been exported to Portugal, where the Portuguese people have learned how to pronounce some typically Brazilian idioms. One of the most famous Brazilian soaps was *Roque Santeiro*, which had been banned during the military dictatorship for its irreverent humor and distinctly anti-government bias. It was later remade in the early nineties to great success. Because of its popularity, the writers even extended the *capítulos* or "daily episodes" to make the novela last longer. If you have extended cable or satellite TV service, you can watch current novelas on Brazilian channels, especially the *Globo* network, one of the biggest and most-watched channels in Brazil.

Brazilian Cinema

Brazil has made a significant contribution to international cinema, starting from the sixties revolution of modernist cinema *novo* with directors Glauber Rocha and Nelson Pereira dos Santos to the more recent work of Carlos Diegues, Hector Babenco, and Walter Salles. Here is a list of the titles, dates, and corresponding Brazilian directors.

AWARD-WINNING BRAZILIAN MOVIES

TITLE	YEAR DIRECTOR
<i>Vidas Secas</i> (Barren Lives)	1963 Glauber Rocha
<i>Terra em Transe</i> (Land in Torment)	1967 Glauber Rocha
<i>Macunaíma</i> (Jungle Freaks)	1969 Joaquim Pedro de Andrade
<i>Bye Bye Brasil</i> (Bye Bye Brazil)	1979 Carlos Diegues
<i>Pixote, lei do mais fraco</i> (Pixote)	1981 Hector Babenco
<i>A Hora da Estrela</i> (The Hour of the Star)	1985 Suzana Amaral
<i>Terra Estrangeira</i> (Foreign Land)	1995 Walter Salles/ Daniela Thomas
<i>Central do Brasil</i> (Central Station)	1998 Walter Salles

There are more recent examples of Brazilian cinema that include films such as *Cidade de Deus* (City of God) (2002) by directors Fernando Meirelles and Katia Lund, and *Madame Satã* (Madam Satã) (2002) by first-timer Karim Aïnouz. A new breed of filmmakers from the northeast has given Brazilian cinema a decidedly more gritty style. Two very recent examples of this *nordestino* (“northeastern”) wave are *Amarelo Manga* (2002) by innovative director Cláudio Assis and *Árido Movie* (2004) by equally creative Lírío Ferreira. Find out more about Brazilian filmmakers at the following websites:

- www.brazilbrazil.com/cinema: The BrazilBrazil site is entirely dedicated to all things Brazilian, and includes a very good synopsis of Brazilian cinema.
- www.curtaocurta.com.br: A site dedicated to short films from Brazil with interesting links.
- www.humnet.ucla.edu/spanport/faculty/randalj: Randal Johnson, the UCLA professor who wrote *Brazilian Cinema* (Columbia UP, 1995) has a very informative page on Brazilian culture and cinema.

Where to Go?

Depending on where you travel in Brazil, there are several activities you will want to do and places you will want to visit. Brazil is a large, continental country, and the weather can be varied, depending if you are in the northeast or in the south. Here are some major cities to visit and activities to do while you are there. The chart on the next page is

organized starting from the northernmost part of Brazil going south to the center-west region and back up north again to the Amazon. This list of cultural activities is very far from exhaustive, so be sure to contact the local tourism authority, dress appropriately, and most of all, enjoy the trip!

REGION	STATE	INTERESTING SITES
northeast	Maranhão	Capital City of São Luis
Activities: watch the Bumba-meu-Boi festival		
northeast	Ceará	Jericoacoara Beach
Activities: drive a buggy on the sandy dunes		
northeast	Rio Grande do Norte	Natal
Activities: visit a mangrove or cashew farm		
northeast	Pernambuco	Recife
Activities: dance with the Carnaval troupe Galo da Madrugada		
northeast	Pernambuco	Olinda
Activities: experience the stunning view from the Catedral de Sé located on Olinda's highest hill		
northeast	Bahia	Salvador
Activities: visit the Farol lighthouse; dance at the nearby clubs		
northeast	Bahia	Porto Seguro
Activities: visit the beach purported to be the site of the first Portuguese landing; enjoy restaurants with local flavors		

northeast	Alagoas	Maceió and surroundings
Activities: walk along hundreds of kilometers of white, sandy beaches		
southeast	Rio de Janeiro	Capital City of Rio
Activities: dance with the locals in an escola de samba; walk up to see the statue of Cristo Redentor on top of Corcovado Hill.		
southeast	São Paulo	Capital City of São Paulo
Activities: enjoy the finest European-style restaurants and nightclubs		
south	Rio Grande do Sul	Porto Alegre
Activities: visit a gaúcho restaurant and drink chimarrão, the strong Brazilian tea		
center-west	Minas Gerais	Ouro Preto
Activities: visit the beautiful gold-laden baroque churches and colonial cities		
REGION	STATE	INTERESTING SITES
center-west	Goiás	Brasília
Activities: visit the amazing modern architecture of the Brazilian capital		
center-west	Goiás	Pantanal
Activities: travel along the natural habitat of hundreds of species of the wetlands ecosystem named Pantanal		
north	Amazonas	Manaus
Activities: walk around the myriad of stands at the famous local market Ver-o-Peso		

In the next few sections we will present important information about some of the key Brazilian cities that make Brazil one of the most beautiful places in South America.

Brasília: The Modern Capital City

Located in the *centro-oeste* or the center-west region of Brazil, this modern capital was planned and constructed in the span of four years, from 1956 to 1960. It was largely the vision of then-President Juscelino Kubischek, who was able to take an idea that started in the nineteenth century and bring it to fruition.

One of the major modernist architects of Brasília was Oscar Niemeyer, who, along with Lúcio Costa's team, envisioned the large vertical structures of the *Palácio do Congresso* (National Congress), as well as the Cathedral of Brasília and many other stunning modernist buildings throughout the city. Below is a list of buildings that should be visited while you are in Brasília.

MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE OF BRASÍLIA

PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH
<i>Palácio do Congresso</i>	National Congress
<i>Palácio do Planalto</i>	Executive Branch Offices
<i>Palácio do Itamaraty</i>	Foreign Relations or the Diplomatic Corps Office
<i>Catedral de Brasília</i>	Cathedral of Brasília
<i>Palácio da Alvorada</i>	Alvorada Palace (President's residence)
<i>Esplanada dos Ministérios</i>	Row of Ministries/Departments

The idea behind the city was to create a modern and functional plan that would also reflect the newer vision of a modern, democratic government. Some of the buildings are certainly that, and much more. The beauty of reflective pools, the accompanying sculptures, and the simple vertical and horizontal lines make a stunning city.



Initially constructed to accommodate about 500,000 people, the city grew beyond its original plan and now has more than 2 million inhabitants, if one counts the so-called “satellite cities” that sprouted up at the very inception of the city.

Most people who live in Brasília enjoy living there, even if there are some typically urban problems. Public transportation can be inefficient, and one probably needs a car to get around the vast expanse of the *Planalto Central* (Central Plains). There might be very little to do on the weekends since it is a “working city” dedicated to the government bureaucracy. On the positive side, the weather is absolutely perfect, there is little pollution and virtually no threat from natural disasters, and the sunsets of the plains are absolutely gorgeous. So, if you visit Brazil, don't forget to stop by its most intriguing capital.

Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo: Big Metropoles

Both Rio and São Paulo are big cities and points of reference for traveling in Brazil. Several weekly flights from Chicago, New York, and Miami go directly to these Brazilian cities, both of which are situated in the southeastern region and are the two largest cities in the country and in South America.

Rio de Janeiro

Also known as *Cidade Maravilhosa* (Marvelous City), this urban center is marked by the incredible beauty of its surrounding hills and stunning beaches. The population of Rio is almost 6 million people, and up to 15 million if we count the total metropolitan area. Rio is a great cultural and economic center that boasts several important universities, such as the *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro* or *UFRJ*, the *Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* or *UERJ*, and the *Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro* or *PUC-Rio*, which belongs to the great educational tradition of Catholic universities in Brazil.

One of the most famous images of Rio de Janeiro is of *Cristo Redentor* or “Christ the Redeemer,” the art deco statue of Christ with open arms blessing the city. The Rio de Janeiro beaches attract tourists from around the world, and for native *cariocas* (the name given to those born in Rio) they are part of daily life. Beach culture is almost synonymous with Brazilian culture; it is no wonder that the “Brazilian bikini wax” first became popular among beachgoers in Copacabana, later expanding to California and now the entire world.



Some of the most famous beaches of the world are found in Rio: the famous Ipanema and Copacabana beaches have been celebrated in songs heard around the world. The view of the Guanabara Bay is a natural postcard of Brazil, showing its unique view of mountains and beaches in close proximity.

One of the most important events in Brazilian culture is the annual *Carnaval* parade in Rio. Every February Brazilians watch hours of footage of dancing performers and intricately decorated floats that cross the *Sambódromo*, the name of the place constructed specifically

for the parade.

One of the biggest events in Rio is also the end-of-the-year celebration when Brazilians bring in the New Year on the night of December 31st wearing traditional white and throwing flowers into the ocean, accompanied by intense fireworks and a party that lasts all night, aptly called the *Reveillon*, from the French word *reveiller* or “to wake up!”

São Paulo

The city of São Paulo has just about 10 million people (17 million if we count the larger metropolitan area). It is the second most populous city in Latin America, losing only to Mexico City. But it is the biggest city in South America, and indeed one of the largest in the world.

São Paulo has welcomed an incredibly diverse international population with immigrants from Italy, China, Japan, and Lebanon, to name a few. The Italian neighborhood of Bexiga in São Paulo is larger than the city of Naples. And the neighborhood of Liberdade, initially populated by Japanese immigrants, now has a large Asian population, with people from Korea and China, among other countries. In this neighborhood, children are taught to speak Asian languages. One of the best places to buy *sashimi* or to watch a folkloric dance show is in these streets of São Paulo. But new arrivals to São Paulo do not come only from overseas. A large population of people from the northeast of Brazil have significantly contributed to the construction, the economic wealth, and even the cultural makeup of the city.

This financial capital also accommodates the culturally savvy: São Paulo is home to the *Museu de Arte de São Paulo*, also known as the *MASP*, which runs internationally recognized exhibitions throughout the year. It has also a highly respected collection of modern art classics. The famous art exhibition called *Bienal de Artes* is a must-see for art lovers around the world.

São Paulo is also known for its passionate nightlife. Much like New York City, the city never sleeps, and the diversity of venues is truly breathtaking. But if dancing all night is not your cup of tea, São Paulo is home to a beautiful city park called *Ibirapuera* where family and friends gather every morning for a healthy jog or a bike ride.

The Northeast of Brazil: Culture and Tradition

This is one of the most sought-after tourist regions of Brazil. It makes up almost one-fifth of the country and its population is close to 45 million people. The northeast encompasses thousands of miles of white, sandy beaches and perfect tropical weather. The interior of the

region is marked by almost untouched forests and more humid weather.



The Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral first landed in the region that is now called *Porto Seguro*, located in the northeastern state of Bahia, on April 22, 1500. But the colonization efforts by the Portuguese really started about fifty years later, with various excursions by the French and Dutch, who also settled in Brazil.

The intrinsic cultural, economic, and geographic variation of the region makes it difficult to talk about the northeast in general terms. Here are some historical and cultural highlights of the most interesting places to visit in the northeast.

The state of Pernambuco was one of the most prosperous *capitanías* or provinces of the colonial government, with record production of sugarcane in the seventeenth century. The *Quilombo dos Palmares* is the name given to a successful community of ex-slaves who escaped the hardships of working the sugarcane fields. Nowadays you can visit the *Museu do Homem do Nordeste* where you can appreciate historical items such as a collection of porcelain sugar bowls from that time period.



The name *Pelourinho* comes from the Portuguese word for the “whipping post” where slaves were tied and punished. Nowadays the *Pelourinho* refers to several blocks of cobblestone streets in the hills of the city of Salvador where artists, musicians, and community activists have established themselves. A city within a city, the *Pelourinho* is where you will find restaurants with local Afro-Brazilian foods, dance studios, and many arts and crafts stores.

The state of Bahia carries many cultural traditions of Africans, with typical foods sold on the streets by *baianas* (women dressed in typical African garb) and *capoeira*, a type of martial arts that includes dance and music. The city of Salvador is famous for its colonial architecture and influential musical styles, especially in the *Pelourinho* district.

The state of Maranhão is known for its forests and mineral production, as well as for one of the most beautiful capital cities in the

northeast. São Luis do Maranhão is the only state capital originally started by the French in the early seventeenth century. The name of the city is in honor of King Louis XII of France. The city was later taken over by the Dutch and eventually the Portuguese.

Recife, the capital city of Pernambuco, is also known as the “Brazilian Venice” because it was built in between two rivers, the Capibaribe and the Beberibe Rivers, and its many bridges resemble the Italian city. It is also one of the largest cities in the northeast (with a population of about 1.5 million people) and a well-known cultural center.

Just north of Recife there is the city of Olinda, a beautiful town of colonial architecture that has been designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982 due to the preservation of its original colonial buildings. During *Carnaval*, many revelers parade on its old streets dancing the *frevo* and the *maracatu*.

Fortaleza, the capital city of the state of Ceará, has one of the liveliest beach-front nightlives of the northeast region. The *Praia de Iracema* or Iracema Beach is famous for its warm waters.

The northeast region has one of the most interesting arts-and-crafts traditions of the country. Some of the most beautiful handmade clothing can be found in many northeastern markets. As you plan your vacation to Brazil, do not hesitate to visit at least one of these northeastern states. If you are interested in water sports, colonial architecture, or simply relaxing at the beach without big crowds, the northeast is for you!

Florianópolis and Other Southern Belles

The south of Brazil also has its charm. One of the most beautiful sites in the south of Brazil is the city of Florianópolis, charmingly referred to by its inhabitants as Floripa. The city is the capital of Santa Catarina and is located on an island surrounded by other smaller islets. It has a population of a bit more than 800,000 inhabitants and a beauty of its own.

The city was originally settled by Azorean Portuguese, but the influence of Germans and Italians is clearly seen by the architecture and the presence of immigrant communities.

One of the largest and most important cities in the south of Brazil is Curitiba, with more than 1.5 million people living in the larger metropolitan area. In this city, you will be able to enjoy one of the most efficient and environmentally friendly transportation systems in Latin America. Buses stop near clear, elevated tubes where people get in once and can ride for the entire day. The city is also one of the “greenest” in Brazil, with well-kept parks.

The city of Porto Alegre is one of the largest cities of the south, and the closest big city to the South American countries of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile. It is a large urban, industrialized center that is important to the *Mercosul*, the Brazilian version of the NAFTA. Business people from South America often stop first in Porto Alegre to conduct business and trade with Brazilians. Porto Alegre is the capital of Rio Grande do Sul and the home of the *gaúcho*, or Brazilian cowboy, culture. There you can also find many *churrascarias* or restaurants that serve the typical Brazilian barbecue, a never-ending feast of different meats that are brought to the table on long spears. These types of restaurants are becoming increasingly popular in big American cities such as Miami, Boston, New York, and Los Angeles.

More to the south of Porto Alegre you will find the small city of Gramado, located in the hills of the Serra Gaúcha, an area heavily influenced by the German settlers. Gramado is home to the Gramado Film Festival, one of the most influential festivals of avant-garde films in South America. An interesting mix of Brazilian and European culture can be found in these “Southern Belles.”

This book is only a small window into the vast world of Brazilian Portuguese. In it, you have found but a taste of the variety of vocabulary, expressions, and newly formed words in this language. If you wish to continue learning more phrases in Brazilian Portuguese, make sure to search the Internet using phrases such as *português brasileiro* (pohr-too-GHE-ees brah-zee-LEY-roo) or Brazilian Portuguese. Enjoy your travels to Brazil!

APPENDIX A

ENGLISH TO PORTUGUESE GLOSSARY

a lot

muito

abdominal

abdominal

able

capaz

absolutely not!

absolutamente!

abstinence

abstinência

acceptable

aceitável

accessible

acessível

accident

acidente

accommodating

acomodável

accountant

contador, contadora

achieve, to

conseguir

action

ação

actor

ator

actress

atriz

acute accent

acento agudo

address

endereço

admissible

admissível

adolescence

adolescência

adorable

adorável

affable

afável

affection

carinho

against

contra

airplane

avião

all

todos, todas

all, entire

todo, toda

allow, to

permitir

already

já

also

também

always

sempre

American

americano, americana

anaconda

sucuri

and

e

angel

anjo

Angola

Angola

Angolan

angolano, angolana

animal

animal

annex

anexo

anniversary

aniversário

annual

anual

answer the phone, to

atender o telefone

answer, to

responder

answering machine

secretária (eletrônica)

anxious

ansioso, ansiosa

any

qualquer

applaud, to

aplaudir

apple

maçã

approve, to

passar

April

abril

apron

avental

architect

arquiteto, arquiteta

ardor

ardor

area code

código de área

Argentina

Argentina

Argentinian

argentino, argentina

armadillo

tatu

aroused

excitado, excitada

arrest, to

prender

arrive, to

chegar

arrive, to

vir

art

arte

artist

artista

as much as

tanto... quanto

as ... as

tão ... quanto

ask for, to

pedir

asleep

dormindo

astral

astral

at the same time

ao mesmo tempo

atheist

ateu, atéia

athlete

atleta

athleticism

atletismo

attack

ataque

attend, to

assistir (a)

attention

atenção

attentively, cordially

atenciosamente

auditor

auditor

August

agosto

aunt

tia

Australia

Austrália

Australian

australiano, australiana

Austria

Áustria

Austrian

austríaco, austríaca

author

autor

automobile

automóvel

autumn, fall

outono

average height

estatura mediana

avoidable

evitável

awake

acordado, acordada

backpack

mochila

bad

ruim

bag

bolsa

baggage

bagagem

bakery

padaria

bald

careca

bank

banco

bank teller

bancário

barbershop

barbeiro

basketball

basquetebol

bath

banho

be (situated), to
ficar

be able to, to
poder

be afraid, to
ter medo

be surprised, to
surpreender-se com

be windy, to
ventar

be, to
estar, ser

beans
feijão

beautiful
lindo, linda

beauty salon
salão de beleza

because
porque

become, to
ficar

beef
carne de boi

beer
cerveja

before
antes

behind

atrás, detrás de

Belgian

belga

Belgium

Bélgica

believe, to

acreditar

belt

cinto

better

melhor

big

grande

bill, account

conta

billfold

carteira

billion

bilhão

biodegradable

biodegradável

bird

pássaro

birthday

aniversário

black pepper

pimenta do reino

blasphemous

blasfemável

blind

cego

blond

louro, loura

blouse

blusa

blue

azul

board

quadro

boat, ship

nau, navio

bonbon

bombom

book

livro

bookstore

livraria

boring

chato, chata

both

ambos, ambas

bowsprit

proa

boy

menino

boyfriend

namorado

Brazil

Brasil

Brazilian

brasileiro, brasileira

bread

pão

brevity

brevidade

bride

noiva

bring, to

trazer

British

britânico, britânica

brother

irmão

brother-in-law

cunhado

brown

marrom

brush/comb (oneself), to

pentear-se

building

prédio

business partner

sócio, social

busy

ocupado, ocupada

but, however

porém

butcher shop

açougue

buy, to

comprar, fazer compras

bye

tchau

cake

bolo

calculating

calculável

call oneself, to

chamar-se

call, to

chamar, ligar

call (someone or something a name), to

chamar de

calm

tranquilo, tranquila

Canada

Canadá

Canadian

canadense

capital

capital

captain

capitão

car

carro

cardiac

cardíaco

cards

cartões

care

cuidado

careful (exclamation)

cuidado

cashew fruit

caju

cat

gato

catch, to

pegar

cathedral

catedral

celebrated

comemorado, comemorada

celebrity

pessoa famosa

censor

censor

center

centro

central

central

central-west

centro-oeste

chaos

caos

chapter

capítulo

cheap

barato, barata

cheese

queijo

chess

xadrez

chest

baú

child

criança

Chile

Chile

Chilean

chileno, chilena

China

China

Chinese

chinês, chinesa

chocolate

chocolate

choose, to

escolher

Christmas

Dia de Natal

church

igreja

circumflex accent

acento circunflexo

city

cidade

clarinet

clarinete

clarity

claridade

class

aula

classroom

sala de aula

clean

limpo, limpa

clearly

claramente

client

consumidor

climax

clímax

clinic

clínica

close, nearby

perto

clothes designer

costureiro, costureira

clothing store

loja de roupa

cloudy

nublado

club, gym

clube

coat

casaco

code

código, senha

coffee

café

cold

frio

cold cuts

frios

collect call

chamada a cobrar

Colombia

Colombia

Colombian

colombiano, colombiana

color

cor

comb

pente

come back, to

voltar

come, arrived

vindo

come, to

vir

comedian

comediante

comedy

comédia

comfortable

confortável

commercial

comercial

communicate, to

comunicar

communication

comunicação

compete, to

competir

competitors

concorrentes

complain about, to

queixar-se de

complete, to

completar

complex

complexo

compose, to

compor

composer

compositor

comprehend, to

compreender

comprehensible

compreensível

computer
computador

concert
concerto

conductor
condutor

conference
conferência

congested (by a cold)
constipado

conspirer
conspirador

consulate
consulado

consultant
consultor, consultora

consumed
consumido, consumida

consumer
consumidor

construct, to
construir

conversation (colloquial)
bate-papo

convertible
conversível

convince oneself of, to
convencer-se de

cordial

cordial

cordially

saudações cordiais

cordless phone

telefone sem fio

corner

esquina

correct

certo

correct, to

corrigir

Costa Rica

Costa Rica

Costa Rican

costa-riquenho

cotton

algodão

counting

contagem

country code

código internacional

couple

casal

cousin (female)

prima

cousin (male)

primo

covered

coberto

cradle

berço

crazy

louco, louca

creature

criatura

credit

crédito

crime

crime, delito

cruel

cruel

Cuba

Cuba

cultural

cultural

culture

cultura

cup

xícara

curable

curável

curious

curioso

currency exchange agency

casa de câmbio

customer

freguês, freguesa

customs

alfândega

cycle, ring

ciclo

cyclist

ciclista

Czech

checo, checa

Czech Republic

República Checa

dad, daddy

papai

dance, to

dançar

dark-skinned

moreno, morena

daughter

filha

daughter-in-law

nora

day

dia

day after tomorrow

depois de amanhã

day before yesterday

anteontem

dear (formal)

prezado, prezada

dear (informal)

caro, cara, querido, querida

December

dezembro

decide to, to

decidir-se a

dedicate (oneself to), to

dedicar-se a

demand, to

exigir

dentist

dentista

desire, to

desejar

destroyer

destruidor

detector

detetor

development

desenvolvimento

dial tone

sinal

dice

dado

dictionary

dicionário

died, dead

morto

dierisis

trema

difficult

difícil

digestable

digestível

direct call

ligação direta

director

diretor, diretora

dish

prato

divided

dividido

divorced

divorciado, divorciada

do, to

fazer

doctor

médico

document

documento

dog

cachorro, cão (male); cachorra, cadela (female)

dollars

dólares

domino

dominó

door

porta

dream

sonho

dress (oneself), to
vestir-se

dressmaker
costureiro, costureira

drink coffee, to
tomar café

drink, to
beber, tomar

drop
gota

drug, drugs
droga

drugstore
drogaria, farmácia

drunk
bêbado, bêbada

dry-cleaners
lava a seco

duck
pato

durable
durável

Dutch
holandês, holandesa

dynasty
dinastia

early
cedo

earth, land

terra

easy

fácil

eat, to

comer

economic

econômico, econômica

Ecuador

Ecuador

Ecuadorian

equatoriano, equatoriana

editor

editor

educational

educacional

egg

ovo

Egypt

Egito

Egyptian

egípcio, egípcia

eight

oito

eight hundred

oitocentos, oitocentas

eighteen

dezoito

eighth

oitavo, oitava

eighty

oitenta

elderly

idoso, idosa

electric guitar

guitarra

electronic

eletrônico, eletrônica

elegance

elegância

elegant

elegante

elementary school

escola primária

elephant

elefante

eleven

onze

eleventh

décimo-primeiro, décima-primeira

embarrassed

envergonhado, envergonhada

embassy

embaixada

emotional

emocional

employee, maid

empregado, empregada

engineer

engenheiro, engenheira

England

Inglaterra

English

inglês, inglesa

enjoy, to

aproveitar

enjoy, to (slang)

curtir

enter, to

entrar em

entertain (oneself), to

divertir-se

envelope

envelope

error, mistake

erro

escape

fuga

essay, rehearsal

ensaio

essential

essencial, imprescindível

Europe

Europa

ever, never

jamais

exam

exame

excellent

excelente

exceptional

excepcional

excited

animado, animada

exclude, to

excluir

excuse me, sorry

com licença

exercise, to

fazer exercícios

exist, to

haver

exotic

exótico

expensive

caro

explain, to

explicar

explainable

explicável

explanations

explicações

eyeglasses

óculos

facing, in front of

defronte de

factory worker

operário, operária

falsifiable

falsificável

familiar, pertaining to family

familiar

family

família

famous

famoso, famosa

far from

longe de

fast

rápido, rápida

fat

gordo, gorda

fatal

fatal

father

pai

father-in-law

sogro

favor

favor

feat

façanha

February

fevereiro

federal

federal

fervor

fervor

few

poucos, poucas

fiancé

noivo

fiancée

noiva

fifteen

quinze

fifth

quinto, quinta

fifty

cinquenta

find

arrumar

find, to

encontrar

find, to

achar

find (oneself), to

encontrar-se

finish, to

acabar, terminar

first

primeiro, primeira

five

cinco

five hundred

quinhentos, quinhentas

fix

arrumar

fluently

fluentemente

fly (insect)

mosca

fog

neblina

food

comida

forget to, to

esquecer-se de

fork

garfo

forklift

grúa

fortunately

felizmente

forty

quarenta

fossil

fóssil

four

quatro

four hundred

quatrocentos, quatrocentas

fourteen

catorze

fourth

quarto, quarta

France

França

French

francês, francesa

frequency

frequência

Friday

sexta-feira

friend, partner

companheiro, companheira

frog

sapo

fundamental

fundamental

funny

engraçado, engraçada

future, future tense

futuro

garage

garagem

garlic cloves

dente de alho

German

alemão, alemã

Germany

Alemanha

gesture

gesto

get married, to

casar-se

get together, to

reunir-se

get used to, to

acostumar-se com

get, to

conseguir

gift

presente

girl

menina

girlfriend

namorada

give, to

dar

go on a short trip, to

dar uma volta

go on strike, to

fazer greve

go out (leave), to

sair

go to bed, to

deitar-se

go up, to

subir

go, to

ir

god

deus

goddaughter

afilhada

godfather

padrinho

godmother

madrinha

godson

afilhado

going-away party

festa de despedida

good

bom, boa

good afternoon

boa tarde

good evening

boa noite

good luck

boa sorte

good morning

bom dia

grammar

gramática

granddaughter

neta

grandfather

avô

grandma, granny

vovó

grandmother

avó

grandpa

vovô

grandson

neto

grave accent

acento grave

great

ótima

Great Britain

Grã-bretanha

great-grandfather

bisavô

greatgrandmother

bisavó

Greece

Grécia

Greek

grego, grega

groom

noivo

guide

guia

gym

ginásio

hairdresser

cabelereiro

Haiti

Haiti

Haitian

haitiano, haitiana

ham

presunto

handed, given

entregue

handset

gancho

hang up the phone, to

desligar o telefone

hangover

ressaca

happiness

felicidade

happy

contente, feliz

have a good trip

boa viagem

have breakfast, to

tomar café

have dinner, to

jantar

have fun, to

divertir-se

have lunch, to

almoçar

have, to

ter

to have a dial tone

dar sinal

he

ele

hear, to

escutar, ouvir

heart

coração

Hebrew

hebreu, hebréia

hello

alô

help

socorro

help, to

ajudar

her (possessive)

dela

here

aqui

hey!

opa!

hi

oi, olá

himself/herself

si

his (possessive)

dele

Hindu

hindu

Holland

Holanda

homework

dever de casa

horrible

horrível

hospital

hospital

hot

calor

hot pepper sauce

pimenta malagueta

hotel

hotel

hour

hora

house

casa

how many

quantos, quantas

how much

quanto, quanta

hug

abraço

humid

húmido, húmida

humor

humor

hunt

caça

hurt (oneself), to

machucar-se

husband

marido

I

eu

idea

idéia

ideal

ideal

idealism

idealismo

identical

idêntico

identification tag

crachá

identity

identidade

illegal

ilegal

image

imagem

immediately

imediatamente

impede, to

impedir

importance

importância

important

importante

impose, to

impor

impossible

impossível

impressed

impressionado, impressionada

in

em

in front of

em frente de

in love

apaixonado, apaixonada

include, to

incluir

included

incluído, incluída

incomparable

incomparável

Independence Day

Dia da Independência

India

Índia

Indian

indiano, indiana

indoor soccer

futebol de salão

inevitable

inevitável

inferior

inferior

inform, to

informar

information

informação

inside

dentro de

insistence

insistência

inspector

inspetor

instructor

instrutor

intelligent

inteligente

international

internacional

Internet café

cyber café

introduce, to

apresentar

invent, to

inventar

inventor

inventor

invest, to

investir

Iran

Irã

Iranian

iraniano, iraniana

Iraq

Iraque

Iraqi

iraquiano, iraquiana

Ireland

Irlanda

Irish

irlandês, irlandesa

irritated

irritado, irritada

Israel

Israel

Israeli

israelense

Italian

italiano, italiana

Italy

Itália

Jamaica

Jamaica

Jamaican

jamaicano, jamaicana

January

janeiro

Japan

Japão

Japanese

japonês, japonesa

jealousy

ciúme

judge

juíz, juíza

July

julho

June

junho

kennel

canil

key

chave

king

rei

kiss

beijo

kiss (one another), to

beijar-se

knife

faca

know (information, skills), to

saber

know (people, places), to

conhecer

lack, to
fazer falta

lamentable
lamentável

last week
na semana passada

late
tarde

Latin America
América Latina

laugh, to
rir

laugh (at), to
rir-se de

lawyer
advogado, advogada

learn, to
aprender

leave a message, to
deixar um recado

leave, to
deixar

leave, to
partir

legume
legume

less
menos

lesson

lição

liberty

liberdade

library

biblioteca

lie, to

mentir

lightening

relâmpago

like, to

gostar de

likewise, same here

igualmente

liqueur

licor

Lisbon

Lisboa

listen, to

escutar, ouvir

live, to

viver

live, to (reside)

morar

local

local

long distance

interurbano

look like, to

parecer-se com

look (at oneself), to

olhar-se

look (at), to

olhar para

lose, to

perder

lotion

loção

love

amor

love, to

amar

baggage, luggage

bagagem

ma'am, lady

senhora

macaw

arara

made, done

feito

make, to

fazer

magazines

revistas

make a phone call, to

fazer um telefonema

make peace, to

fazer as pazes

mall

shopping

manager

gerente

map

mapa

March

março

married

casado, casada

match

fósforo

May

maio

may

poder

May I help you?

Pois não?

mechanic

mecânico

medicine, medication

medicina, remédios

melon

melão

mentor

mentor

Merry Christmas

Feliz Natal

message

recado

Mexican

mexicano, mexicana

Mexico

México

midnight

meia-noite

milk

leite

million

milhão

millionaire

milionário

minus

menos

mirror

espelho

miserable

miserável

miss, to

fazer falta

mister, sir

senhor

modern

moderno, moderna

mom, mommy

mamãe

moment

momento

Monday

segunda-feira

money

dinheiro

more

mais

mother

mãe

mother-in-law

sogra

motor, engine

motor

movie

filme

movies, cinema

cinema

Mozambique

Moçambique

multiple choice

múltipla escolha

museum

museu

music

música

musician

músico, música

my

meu, minha (plural: meus, minhas)

naked

nu, nua

name

nome

nap

cochilo

napkin

guardanapo

national

nacional

natural

natural

nature

natureza

necklace

corrente, colar

need, to

precisar de

negotiable

negociável

neighbor

vizinho, vizinha

neighborhood

bairro

neither

também não

neither ... nor

nem ... nem

nephew

sobrinho

nervous

nervoso, nervosa

never

nunca

new

novο, nova

newspaper

jornal

newspaper seller

jornaleiro

newsstand

banca de revista

Nicaragua

Nicarágua

Nicaraguan

nicaragüense

nice

simpático

nice to meet you

encantado, encantada

nice to meet you

muito prazer

niece

sobrinha

nine

nove

nine hundred

novecientos, novecentas

nineteen

dezenove

ninety

noventa

ninth

nono, nona

no

não

nobody

ninguém

noise

barulho

noon, midday

meio-dia

normal

normal

north

norte

North America

América do Norte

northeast

nordeste

not one

nenhum, nenhuma

not yet

ainda não

notebook

caderno

nothing

nada

November

novembro

number

número

obvious

óbvio

October

outubro

office

escritório

official

oficial

official meeting

audiência

old

velho, velha

on top

em cima de

one

um, uma

one hundred and one

cento e um, uma

onion

cebola

open, to

abrir

opened

aberto

operator, directory assistance

telefonista, ajuda ao assinante

opposing

opositor

orange

laranja

organ

órgão

organizable

organizável

original

original

orphan

órfão

ostensible

ostensível

other

outro, outra

our

nosso, nossa

outside

fora

over, on top

sobre

overcome, to

passar

page

página

paid

pago

pain

dor

paintbrush

pincel

pale

pálido, pálida

Panama

Panamá

Panamanian

panamenho, panamenha

paper

papel

paper

trabalho

pardon, sorry

perdão

park

parque

partial

parcial

party

festa

pass, to

passar

passable

passável

past

passado, passada

pastor

pastor

patience

paciência

pay, to

pagar

peach

pêssego

pediatrician

pediatra

pen

caneta

pencil

lápiz

people

gente

perfume

perfume

persistent

persistente

personal infinitive

infinitivo pessoal

pharmacist

farmacêutico, farmacêutica

phenomenal

fenomenal

Philippines

Filipinas

phone book

catálogo telefônico

phone card

cartão telefônico

phone number

número de telefone

photographer

fotógrafo, fotógrafa

phrase

frase

physical

físico

physicist

físico

pianist

pianista

pig's ear

orelha de porco

pig's foot

pé de porco

pig's tail

rabo de porco

pilot

piloto

pineapple

abacaxi

piranha

piranha

pity

dó

place

lugar

place, to
colocar, pôr

plane, leveled
plano

planet
planeta

play (a sport or game), to
jogar

play (an instrument), to
tocar

please
por favor

please (formal)
por gentileza, por obséquio

pleasure
prazer

Poland
Polônia

police
polícia

policeman
guarda

Polish
polonês, polonesa

poor
pobre

popular
popular

populated

populoso, populosa

pork

carne de porco

Portugal

Portugal

possible

possível

postcard

cartão postal

poster

cartaz

potent

potente

power

potência

presentable

presentável

president

presidente

press, to

apertare

pretend, to

fazer de conta

preterite tense

pretérito

pretty

bonito, bonita

problem

problema

profession

profissão

program

programa

progressive present

presente contínuo

proposal

proposta

protector

protetor

psychotherapist

analista

pub

barzinho

purple

roxo

purse

bolsa

put in jail

pôr na cadeia

put, set

posto

put, to

colocar, pôr

question

pergunta

radio

rádio

rain, to

chover

ranking

ranking

rational

racional

raw

cru, crua

react, to

reagir

read, to

ler

receive, to

receber

recognized

reconhecido, reconhecida

red

vermelho, vermelha

redhead, redheaded

ruivo, ruiva

reflect, to

refletir

reflector, reflecting

refletor

remember, to

recordar

remember to, to

lembrar-se

remembrance, souvenir

lembrança

reporter, journalist

jornalista

reptile

réptil

Republican

republicano, republicana

respectable

respeitável

rest, to

descansar

restaurant

restaurante

rested

descansado, descansada

retire, to

deitar-se

rice

arroz

rich

rico, rica

ride a bike, to

andar de bicicleta

rifle

fuzil

right, indeed

pois é

river

rio

root

raiz

rumor

rumor

run, to

correr

sad

triste

said

dito

saint

santo

Saint Patrick's Day

Dia de São Patrício

salesperson

vendedor, vendedora

salt

sal

same

mesmo

sandwich

sanduiche

satisfied

satisfeito, satisfeita

Saturday

sábado

say (imperative)

diga

say, to

dizer

scared

amedrontado, amedrontada

scheme, plan

esquema, complô

school

escola

sea, ocean

mar

second

segundo, segunda

secretary

secretária

section

seção

seductor

sedutor

see, to

ver

see you later

até mais

see you soon

até breve, até logo

see you tomorrow

até amanhã

seen

visto

sell, to

vender

sensational

sensacional

separated

separado, separada

September

setembro

serious

sério, séria

serve, to

servir

service

atendimento

set, to

pôr

seven

sete

seven hundred

setecentos, setecentas

seventeen

dezessete

seventh

sétimo, sétima

seventy

setenta

shave, to

fazer a barba

she

ela

shoe store

sapataria, loja de sapatos

short

baixo, baixa

sick

doente

sick, bored, boring

enjoado, enjoada

simple

simples

since

desde

sing, to

cantar

singer

cantor, cantora

single

solteiro, solteira

sinister

sinistro

sister

irmã

sister-in-law

cunhada

sit, to

sentar-se

situation

situação

six

seis

six hundred

seiscentos, seiscentas

sixteen

dezesseis

sixth

sexto, sexta

sixty

sessenta

size

tamanho

sky

céu

slave quarters

senzala

sleep, to

dormir

slowly

devagar

snow

neve

snow, to

nevar

so

assim

so many

tantos, tantas

so much

tanto, tanta

sober

sóbrio, sóbria

soccer

futebol

socialist

socialista

sofa

sofá

some, something

algum, alguma

someone

alguém

son

filho

song

música

song

canção

son-in-law

genro

sorry

desculpe, desculpa

so-so

mais ou menos

soup

sopa

south

sul

South America

América do Sul

southeast

sudeste

speak, to

falar

specialist

especialista

speech, language

fala

spend, to

gastar

sport

esporte

spouse

esposo, esposa

spring

primavera

stairs

escadas

start, to

começar

state

estado

statement

afirmação

stationary store

papelaria

stay, to

ficar

stepfather

padrasto

stepmother

madrasta

storage facility

armazém

store

loja

street

rua

street market

feira

street vendor

vendedor, vendedora ambulante

strong, stocky

forte

student

estudante

student center

centro estudantil

studious

estudioso, estudiosa

study, to

estudar

stunned

estupefato, estupefata

stupid

burro, burra

such

tal

suddenly, all of sudden

de repente

sugarcane rum

cachaça

summer

verão

sun, sunny

sol

Sunday

domingo

superior

superior

supermarket

supermercado

Sure!, Of course!

Pois não!

surprising

surpreendente

Sweden

Suécia

Swedish

sueco, sueca

sweet

doce

Swiss

suíço, suíça

Switzerland

Suíça

systems analyst

analista de sistemas

table

mesa

take advantage of, to

aproveitar

take, to

tirar

talent

talento

talk (n.), conversation

conversa

tall

alto, alta

task, homework

tarefa

taxi

táxi

tea

chá

teacher, professor

professor, professora

telephone

telefone

telephone booth

orelhão

telephone call

telefonema

telephone set

aparelho (telefônico)

television

televisão

ten

dez

tennis player

tenista

tenor

tenor

tenth

décimo, décimo

test

prova

Thai

tailandês, tailandesa

Thailand

Tailândia

thank you

obrigado, obrigada

that

aquele, aquela

that (neutral, abstract)

aquilo

the

o, a, os, as

theirs

deles, delas

then

então

then, that

que

there, over there

lá

these

esses, essas

they, them

eles, elas

thin

magro, magra

think

achar

think, to

refletir

third

terceiro, terceira

thirteen

treze

thirty

trinta

this

esse, essa, este, esta

this (neutral, abstract)

isso

thorax

tórax

those

aqueles, aquelas

thousand

mil

three

três

three hundred

trezentos, trezentas

thunder

trovoada

Thursday

quinta-feira

tilde

til

time, climate

tempo

times (occasions)

vezes

tired

cansado, cansada

title

título

to

para

to you, him, her (indirect pronoun)

lhe

today

hoje

together

juntos, juntas

tomorrow

amanhã

too much

demais

touch, to

tocar

traditional

tradicional

traffic

trânsito

train

trem

transfer

transferência

transfer, to

transferir

trash

lixo

travel, to

viajar

traveler's checks

cheques de viagem

tree

árvore

trip

viagem

truck

caminhão

truth

verdade

Tuesday

terça-feira

turkey

peru

twelfth

décimo-segundo, décima-segunda

twelve

doze

twentieth

vigésimo, vigésima

twenty

vinte

twenty-one

vinte e um, vinte e uma

twenty-three

vinte e três

twenty-two

vinte e dois, vinte e duas

two

dois, duas

two hundred

duzentos, duzentas

type

tipo

ugly

feio, feia

uncle

tio

under

debaixo de, embaixo de

understand, to

entender

understand, to
comprender

usual
usual

vacation
ferias

Valentine's Day
Dia dos Namorados

valor
valor

value
valor

vegetable oil
óleo

vegetables
verduras

Venezuela
Venezuela

Venezuelan
venezuelano, venezolana

very
muito

vinegar
vinagre

virgin
virgem

visit, to
visitar

voluntary, volunteer

voluntário

wait on, to
atender

waiter
garçom

waitress
garçonete

walk, to
andar

want, to
querer

war
guerra

wash, to
lavar

wash (oneself), to
lavar-se

watch, to
assistir (a)

way
jeito

we
nós

we (the people)
a gente

weak
fraco, fraca

weather
clima, tempo

Wednesday

quarta-feira

week

semana

weekend

fim de semana

welcome

bem-vindo, bem-vinda

well

bem

what, which

qual

what

que

when

quando

where

onde

where to, to where

aonde

while

enquanto

white

branco

who

quem

why

por quê

widow

viúva

widower

viúvo

wife, spouse

mulher

will

vontade

window

janela

wine

vinho

winter

inverno

wish, to

desejar

with

com

with credit card

com cartão de crédito

with you (pl.) (archaic)

convosco

won

ganho

wonder

maravilha

wonderful

maravilhoso, maravilhosa

wood

pau

work

trabalho

work, to

trabalhar

worried

preocupado, preocupada

worry about, to

preocupar-se com

worse, the worst

pior

Wow!

Nossa!

write, to

escrever

written

escrito

year

ano

yellow

amarelo, amarela

yes

sim

yesterday

ontem

yet

ainda

you

tu, você, vocês

you (pl.) (archaic)

vós

young

jovem

young boy (pejorative)

moleque

young man

rapaz

youngest offspring

caçula

youngster

jovem

your (familiar)

teu, tua, teus, tuas

your (formal)

seu, sua, seus, suas

yours (archaic)

vosso

zinc

zinco

Zulu

zulu

APPENDIX B

PORTUGUESE TO ENGLISH GLOSSARY

a, as

the (fem.)

a gente

we (the people)

abacaxi

pineapple

abdominal

abdominal

aberto

opened

abraço

hug

abril

April

abrir

to open

absolutamente!

absolutely not!

abstinência

abstinence

acabar

to finish

açaí

acai fruit, a wild berry found in the Amazon

ação

action

acessível

accessible

aceitável

acceptable

acento agudo

acute accent

acento circunflexo

circumflex accent

acento grave

grave accent

achar

to find, to think

acidente

accident

acomodável

accommodating

acordado, acordada

awake

Açores

also called the Azores, an archipelago or group of islands that belongs to Portugal

acostumar-se com

to get used to

açougue

butcher shop

acreditar

to believe

admissível

admissible

adolescência

adolescence, teenage years

adorável

adorable

advogado, advogada

lawyer

afável

affable

afilhada

goddaughter

afilhado

godson

afirmação

statement

agogô

two bells together, struck with a stick or squeezed together

agosto

August

ainda

yet

ainda não

not yet

ajudar

to help

Alemanha

Germany

alemão, alemã

German

alfândega

customs

algodão

cotton

alguém

someone

algum, alguma

some, something

almoçar

to have lunch

alô

hello

alto, alta

tall

amanhã

tomorrow

amar

to love

amarelo, amarela

yellow

Amazonas

a state in the north of Brazil

ambos, ambas

both

amendrontado, amendrontada

scared

América do Norte

North America

América do Sul

South America

América Latina

Latin America

americano, americana

American

amor

love

analista

psychotherapist

analista de sistemas

systems analyst

andar

to walk

andar de bicicleta

to ride a bike

anexo

annex

Angola

Angola

angolano, angolana

Angolan

animado, animada

excited

animal

animal

aniversário

birthday, anniversary

anjo

angel

ano

year

ansioso, ansiosa

anxious

anteontem

day before yesterday

antes

before

anual

annual

ao mesmo tempo

at the same time

aonde

where to, to where

apaixonado, apaixonada

in love

aparelho (telefônico)

telephone set

apertare

to press

aplaudir

to applaud

aprender

to learn

apresentar

to introduce

aproveitar

to take advantage of, to enjoy

aquele, aquela

that

aqueles, aquelas

those

aqui

here

aquilo

that (neutral, abstract)

arara

macaw

ardor

ardor

Argentina

Argentina

argentino, argentina

Argentinian

armazém

storage facility

arquiteto, arquiteta

architect

arroz

rice

arrumar

fix, find

arte

art

artista

artist

árvore

tree

às

to the (a + as contraction)

assim

so

assistir (a)

to attend, to watch

astral

astral

ataque

attack

até amanhã

see you tomorrow

até breve

see you soon

até logo

see you soon

até mais

see you later

atenção

attention

atenciosamente

attentively, cordially

atender

to answer the phone, to wait on

atender o telefone

to answer the phone

atendimento

service

ateu, atéia

atheist

atleta

athlete

atletismo

athleticism

ator

actor

atriz

actress

atrás

behind

audiência

official meeting

auditor

auditor

aula

class

Austrália

Australia

australiano, australiana

Australian

Áustria

Austria

austríaco, austríaca

Austrian

automóvel

automobile

autor

author

avental

apron

avião

airplane

avó

grandmother

avô

grandfather

azul

blue

bagagem

baggage, luggage

bairro

neighborhood

baixo, baixa

short

bambuzal

plantation of bamboo trees

banca de revista

newsstand

bancário

bank teller

banco

bank

Banco Central

Central Bank (the equivalent of the Federal Reserve)

banho

bath

barato, barata

cheap

barbeiro

barbershop

barulho

noise

barzinho

local pub

basquetebol

basketball

bate-papo

conversation, friendly chat (colloquial)

baú

chest

bêbado, bêbada

drunk

beber

to drink

beijar-se

to kiss one another

beijo

kiss

belga

Belgian

Bélgica

Belgium

bem

well

bem-vindo, bem-vinda

welcome

berço

cradle

berimbau

one-string African instrument

biblioteca

library

bilhão

one billion

biodegradável

biodegradable

bisavó

*great-
grandmother*

bisavô

great-grandfather

blasfemável

blasphemous

blusa

blouse

boa noite

good evening

boa sorte

good luck

boa tarde

good afternoon

boa viagem

have a good trip

bolo

cake

bolsa

bag, purse

bom

good

bom dia

good morning

bombom

bonbon

bonito, bonita

pretty

Boniwa

indigenous language of Brazil

bonzinho, boazinha

very nice (about a person)

bossa nova

jazzy musical style that originated in the sixties in Brazil

branco

white

Brasil

Brazil

brasileiro, brasileira

Brazilian

brevidade

brevity

britânico, britânica

British

burro, burra

stupid

Caatinga

desert-like region of northeast Brazil

cabelereiro

hairdresser

caça

hunt

caçaça

sugarcane rum

cachorra

female dog

cachorro

dog

caçula

youngest offspring

caderno

notebook

café

coffee

caipirinha

a Brazilian cocktail made with limes, sugar, and sugarcane rum

caixa

a small drum with strings in the bottom that creates a sound like a snare drum

caju

cashew fruit

calculável

calculating

calor

hot

caminhão

truck

Canadá

Canada

canadense

Canadian

canção

song

caneta

pen

canil

kennel

cansado, cansada

tired

cantar

to sing

canto

I sing (present)

cantor, cantora

singer

cão

dog

caos

chaos

capaz

able

capital

capital

capitanias

territories awarded to Portuguese officials in the sixteenth century

capitão

captain

capítulo

chapter

capoeira

martial art that incorporates African dance

cardíaco

cardiac

careca

bald

carinho

affection

Carnaval

the equivalent of Mardi Gras, a week of festivities before Lent

carne de boi

beef

carne de porco

pork

carne seca

Brazilian beef jerky

caro, cara

expensive, dear (informal)

carro

car

cartão de crédito

postcard

cartão postal

postcard

cartão telefônico

phone card

cartaz

poster

cartões

cards

casa

house

casa de câmbio

currency exchange agency

casaco

coat

casado, casada

married

casal

couple

casar-se

to get married

castanho

brown, chestnut color

catálogo telefônico

phone book

catar (inf.)

to look for (colloquial)

catedral

cathedral

catorze

fourteen

cavaquinho

a small, four-string, guitar-like instrument created in Portugal that later inspired the ukulele

cebola

onion

cedo

early

cego, cega

blind

cem

one hundred

censor

censor

cento e um, cento e uma

one hundred and one

central

central

centro

center

centro estudantil

student center

centro-oeste

central-west

certo

correct

cerveja

beer

céu

sky

chá

tea

chamada a cobrar

collect call

chamar

to call

chamar de

to call (someone or something a name)

chamar-se

to call oneself

chato, chata

boring

chave

key

checo, checa

Czech

chegar

to arrive

cheques de viagem

traveler's checks

Chile

Chile

chileno, chilena

Chilean

China

China

chinês, chinesa

Chinese

chocolate

chocolate

chover

to rain

chucalho

a shaker instrument made by putting metal cans together and filling them with rocks, sand, or beans

churrasco

Brazilian barbecue

ciclista

cyclist

ciclo

cycle, ring

cidade

city

cinco

five

cinema

movies, cinema

cinema novo

Brazilian cinematic movement

cinquenta

fifty

cinto

belt

ciúme

jealousy

claramente

clearly

claridade

clarity

clarinete

clarinet

clima
weather

clímax
climax

clínica
clinic

clube
club, gym

coberto
covered

cochilo
nap

código
code

código de área
area code

código internacional
country code

colocar
to put, to place

Colombia
Colombia

colombiano, colombiana
Colombian

com
with

com licença
excuse me, sorry

começar

to start

comédia

comedy

comediante

comedian

comemorado, comemorada

celebrated

comer

to eat

comercial

commercial

comida

food

companheiro, companheira

friends, partners

competir

to compete

completar

to complete

complexo

complex

complô

scheme

compor

to compose

compositor

composer

comprar

to buy

compreender

to understand, to comprehend

compreensível

comprehensible

computador

computer

comunicação

communication

comunicar

to communicate

concerto

concert

concorrentes

competitors

condutor

conductor

conferência

conference

confortável

comfortable

conhecer

to know (people, places)

conseguir

to achieve, to get

conspirador

conspirer

constipado

congested (by a cold)

construir

to construct

consulado

consulate

consultor, consultora

consultant

consumido, consumida

consumed

consumidor

consumer, client

conta

bill, account

contador, contadora

accountant

contagem

act of counting

contente

happy

contra

against

conversa

conversation, talk (n.)

conversível

convertible, capable of being converted

convosco

with you (pl.) (archaic)

Copacabana

famous Brazilian beach located in Rio de Janeiro

cor

color

coração

heart

cordial

cordial

corrente, colar

necklace

correr

to run

corrigir

to correct

Costa Rica

Costa Rica

costa-riquenho

Costa Rican

costureiro, costureira

clothes designer, dressmaker

convencer-se de

to convince oneself of

crachá

identification tag

crédito

credit

criança

child

criatura

creature

crime

crime

cru, crua

raw

cruel

cruel

Cuba

Cuba

cuíca

drum-like instrument with a stiff string upon which the player slides his fingers up and down to produce a squeaky sound

cuidado

care, (be) careful (exclamation)

cultura

culture

cultural

cultural

cunhada

sister-in-law

cunhado

brother-in-law

curável

curable

curioso

curious

curtir

to enjoy (slang)

Curupira

human-like creature whose feet are backwards; brings bad luck or death to those who see him

cyber café

Internet café

D. Pedro I

Dom Pedro I, the Emperor of Brazil

D. Pedro II

Dom Pedro II, son of D. Pedro I and Emperor of Brazil

dado

dice

dançar

to dance

dar

to give

dar sinal

to have a dial tone

dar uma volta

to go on a short trip

de repente

suddenly, all of sudden

debaixo de

under

decidir-se a

to decide to

décimo, décimo

tenth

décimo-primeiro, décima-primeira

eleventh

décimo-segundo, décima-segunda

twelfth

dedicar-se a

to dedicate oneself to

defronte de

facing, in front of

deitar-se

to go to bed, to retire

deixar

to leave

deixar um recado

to leave a message

dela

her

dele

his

deles, delas

theirs

delito

crime

demais

too much

dente de alho

garlic cloves

dentista

dentist

dentro de

inside

depois de amanhã

day after tomorrow

descansado, descansada

rested

descansar

to rest

desculpe, desculpa

sorry

desde

since

desejar

to wish, to desire

desenvolvimento

development

desligar o telefone

to hang up the phone

destruidor

destroyer

detector

detector

detrás de

behind

deus

god

devagar

slowly

dever de casa

homework

dez

ten

dezembro

December

dezenove

nineteen

dezesesseis

sixteen

dezessete

seventeen

dezoito

eighteen

dia

day

Dia da Independência

Independence Day

Dia de Natal

Christmas Day

Dia de São Patrício

Saint Patrick's Day

Dia dos Namorados

Valentine's Day

dicionário

dictionary

difícil

difficult

digestível

digestable

dinastia

dynasty

dinheiro

money

diretor, diretora

director

dito

said

divertir-se

to entertain oneself, to have fun

dividido

divided

divorciado, divorciada

divorced

dizer

to say

dó

pity

doce

sweet

documento

document

doente

sick

dois, duas

two

dólares

dollars

domingo

Sunday

dominó

domino

Dona

a title of respect for women, as in Dona Maria

dor

pain

dormindo

asleep

dormir

to sleep

doze

twelve

droga

drug, drugs

drogaria

drugstore

durável

durable

duzentos, duzentas

two hundred

e

and

econômica

economic

Ecuador

Ecuador

editor

editor

educacional

educational

egípcio, egípcia

Egyptian

Egito

Egypt

ela

she, her

ele

he, him

eles, elas

they, them

elefante

elephant

elegância

elegance

elegante

elegant

eletrônico, eletrônica

electronic

em

in

em cima de

on top

em frente de

in front of

embaixada

embassy

embaixo de

under

emocional

emotional

empregado, empregada

employee, maid

encantado, encantada

a pleasure, nice to meet you

encontrar

to find

encontrar-se

to find oneself

endereço

address

engenheiro, engenheira

engineer

engraçado, engraçada

funny

enjoado, enjoada

sick, bored, boring

enquanto

while

ensaio

essay, rehearsal

então

then

entender

to understand

entrar em

to enter

entregue

handed, given

envelope

envelope

envergonhado, envergonhada

embarrassed

equatoriano, equatoriana

Ecuadorian

erro

error, mistake

escadas

stairs

escola

school

escola primária

elementary school

escolher

to choose

escrever

to write

escrito

written

escritório

office

escutar

to hear, to listen

especialista

specialist

espelho

mirror

esporte

sport

esposo, esposa

spouse

esquecer-se de

to forget to

esquema

scheme, plan

esquina

corner

esse, essa

this

essencial

essential

esses, essas

these

estado

state

estar

to be

estatura mediana

average height

este, esta

this

estudante

student

estudar

to study

estudioso, estudiosa

studious

estupefato, estupefata

stunned

eu

I

Europa

Europe

evitável

avoidable

exame

exam

excelente

excellent

excepcional

exceptional

excitado, excitada

aroused

excluir

to exclude

exigir

to demand

exótico

exotic

explicações

explanations

explicar

to explain

explicável

explainable

faca

knife

façanha

feat

fácil

easy

Fado

Portuguese musical style

fala

speech, language

falar

to speak

falsificável

falsifiable

família

family

familiar

*familiar, per-
taining to family*

famoso, famosa

famous

farmacêutico, farmacêutica

pharmacist

farmácia

drugstore

fatal

fatal

favor

favor

fazer

to do, to make

fazer a barba

to shave

fazer as pazes

to make peace

fazer compras

to buy

fazer de conta

to pretend

fazer exercícios

to exercise

fazer falta

to miss, to lack

fazer greve

to go on strike

fazer um telefonema

to make a phone call

federal

federal

feijão

beans

feijoada

Brazilian black bean and pork stew

feio, feia

ugly

feira

street market

feito

made, done

felicidade

happiness

feliz

happy

Feliz Natal

Merry Christmas

felizmente

fortunately

fenomenal

phenomenal

ferias

vacation

fervor

fervor

festa

party

festa de despedida

going-away party

fevereiro

February

ficar

to be (situated), to become, to stay

filha

daughter

filho

son

Filipinas

Philippines

filme

movie

fim de semana

weekend

físico (adj.)

physical

físico (n.)

physicist

fluentemente

fluently

fora

outside

forte

strong, stocky

fósforo

match

fóssil

fossil

fotógrafo, fotógrafa

photographer

fraco, fraca

weak

França

France

francês, francesa

French

frase

phrase

freguês, freguesa

customer

frequência

frequency

frio

cold

frios

cold cuts

fuga

escape

fundamental

fundamental

futebol

soccer

futebol de salão

indoor soccer

futuro

future, future tense

fuzil

rifle

gancho

handset

ganho

won

garagem

garage

garçom

waiter

garçonete

waitress

garfo

fork

gasto

spent

gato

cat

genro

son-in-law

gente

people

gerente

manager

gesto

gesture

ginásio

gym

gordo, gorda

fat

gostar de

to like

gota

drop

Grã-bretanha

Great Britain

gramática

grammar

grande

big

Grécia

Greece

grego, grega

Greek

grúa

forklift

Guanabara

beach/locality in Rio de Janeiro

guaraná

a tropical berry found in the Amazon, the main ingredient in a Brazilian soft drink

guarda

policeman

guardanapo

napkin

guerra

war

guia

guide

guitarra

electric guitar

guri

young boy, indigenous origin word

Haiti

Haiti

haitiano, haitiana

Haitian

haver

to exist, to have

hebreu, hebréia

Hebrew

hindu

Hindu

hoje

today

Holanda

Holland

holandês, holandesa

Dutch

hora, horas

hour, hours

horrível

horrible

hospital

hospital

hotel

hotel

húmido, húmida

humid

humor

humor

ideal

ideal

idealismo

idealism

idéia

idea

idêntico, idêntica

identical

identidade

identity

idoso, idosa

elderly

igreja

church

igualmente

likewise, same here

ilegal

illegal

imagem

image

imediatamente

immediately

impedir

to impede

impor

to impose

importância

importance

importante

important

impossível

impossible

imprescindível

essential

impressionado, impressionada

impressed

incluído, incluída

included

incluir

to include

incomparável

incomparable

India

India

indiano, indiana

Indian

inevitável

inevitable

inferior

inferior

infinitivo pessoal

personal infinitive

informação

information

informar

to inform

Inglaterra

England

inglês, inglesa

English

insistência

insistence

inspetor

inspector

instrutor

instructor

inteligente

intelligent

internacional

international

interurbano

long distance

inventar

invent, to

inventor

inventor

inverno

winter

investir

to invest

Ipanema

famous beach in Rio de Janeiro

ir

to go

Irã

Iran

iraniano, iraniana

Iranian

Iraque

Iraq

iraquiano, iraquiana

Iraqi

Irlanda

Ireland

irlandês, irlandesa

Irish

irmã

sister

irmão

brother

irritado, irritada

irritated

Israel

Israel

israelense

Israeli

isso

this (neutral, abstract)

Itália

Italy

italiano, italiana

Italian

já

already

Jacarepaguá

locality in São Paulo

Jamaica

Jamaica

jamaicano, jamaicana

Jamaican

jamais

ever, never

janeiro

January

janela

window

jantar

to have dinner, dinner (n.)

Japão

Japan

japonês, japonesa

Japanese

jeito

way

joelho de porco defumado

smoked ham hocks

jogar

to play (a sport or a game)

jornal

newspaper

jornaleiro

newspaper seller

jornalista

reporter, journalist

jovem (adj.)

young

jovem (n.)

youngster

juiz, juíza

judge

julho

July

junho

June

juntos, juntas

together

lá

there, over there

lambada

African-inspired dance and musical style

lamentável

lamentable

lápiz

pencil

laranja

orange

lava a seco

dry-cleaners

lavar

to wash

lavar-se

to wash oneself

legume

legume, vegetable

leite

milk

lembrança

remembrance, souvenir

lembrar-se

to remember to

ler

to read

lhe

to you, him, her (indirect pronoun)

liberdade

liberty

lição

lesson

licor

liqueur

ligação direta

direct call

ligar

to call

limpo, limpa

clean

lindo, linda

beautiful

lingüiça

Brazilian chorizo or pepperoni

Lisboa

Lisbon

livraria

bookstore

livro

book

lixo

trash

local

local

loção

lotion

loja

store

loja de roupa

clothing store

loja de sapatos

shoestore

longe de

far from

louco, louca

crazy

louro, loura

blond

lugar

place

maçã

apple

machucar-se

to hurt oneself

Madeira

island in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Portugal

madrasta

stepmother

madrinha

godmother

mãe

mother

magro, magra

thin

maio

May

mais

more

mais ou menos

so-so

mamãe

mom, mommy

Manaus

city in the north of Brazil, capital of the state of Amazonas

mapa

map

mar

sea, ocean

maravilha

wonder

maravilhoso, maravilhosa

wonderful

março

March

marido

husband

marrom

brown

mecânico

mechanic

medicina

medicine

médico

doctor

meia-noite

midnight

meio-dia

noon, midday

melão

melon

melhor

better, best

menina

girl

menino

boy

menos

minus

menos

less

mentir

to lie

mentor

mentor

mesa

table

mesmo

same

meu, minha (plural: meus, minhas)

my

mexicano, mexicana

Mexican

México

Mexico

mil

one thousand

milionário

millionaire

Minas Gerais

a state in the southeast of Brazil

miserável

miserable

Moçambique

Mozambique

mochila

backpack

moderno, moderna

modern

moleque

young boy, pejorative

momento

moment

morar

to live (reside)

moreno, morena

dark-skinned

morto

died

morto, morta

dead

mosca

fly (insect)

motor

motor, engine

MPB, Música Popular Brasileira

Brazilian Popular Music

mucama

young slave girl who fetches things

muito

a lot, very

muito prazer
nice to meet you

mulher
wife, spouse

múltipla escolha
multiple choice

museu
museum

música
music, song

música sertaneja
Brazilian country music

músico, música
musician

na semana passada
last week

nacional
national

nada
nothing

namorada
girlfriend

namorado
boyfriend

não
no

natural
natural

natureza

nature

nau, navio

boat, ship

neblina

fog

negociável

negotiable

nem ... nem

neither ... nor

nenhum, nenhuma

not one

nervoso, nervosa

nervous

neta

granddaughter

neto

grandson

nevar

to snow

neve

snow

Nheengatu

indigenous language of Brazil

Nicarágua

Nicaragua

nicaragüense

Nicaraguan

ninguém

nobody

noiva

fiancée, bride

noivo

fiancé, groom

nome

name

nono, nona

ninth

nora

daughter-in-law

Nordeste

northeast

normal

normal

norte

north

nós

we

Nossa!

Wow!

nosso, nossa

our

nove

nine

novecentos, novecentas

nine hundred

novembro

November

noventa

ninety

novo, nova

new

nu, nua

naked

nublado

cloudy

número

number

número de telefone

phone number

nunca

never

o, os

the (masc.)

obrigado, obrigada

thank you

óbvio

obvious

óculos

eyeglasses

ocupado, ocupada

busy

oficial

official

oi

hi

oitavo, oitava

eighth

oitenta

eighty

oito

eight

oitocentos, oitocentas

eight hundred

olá

hi

óleo

vegetable oil

olhar para

to look at

olhar-se

to look at oneself

onde

where

ontem

yesterday

onze

eleven

opa!

hey!

operário, operária

factory worker

opositor

opposing

orelha de porco

pig's ear

orelhão

telephone booth

órfão

orphan

organizável

organizable

órgão

organ

original

original

ostensível

ostensible

ótima

great

outono

autumn, fall

outro, outra

other

outubro

October

ouvir

to hear, to listen

ovo

egg

paciência

patience

padaria

bakery

padrasto

stepfather

padrinho

godfather

pagar

to pay

página

page

pago

paid

pagode

type of backyard samba typical of Rio

pai

father

pálido, pálida

pale

Panamá

Panama

panamenho, panamenha

Panamanian

pandeiro

large tambourine that is played fast and sometimes spun on one finger for show

pão

bread

papai

dad, daddy

papel

paper

papelaria

stationary store

para

to

parcial

partial

parecer-se com

to look like

parque

park

partir

to leave

passado, passada

past

passar

to pass, to overcome, to approve

pássaro

bird

passável

passable

pastor

pastor

pato

duck

pau

wood

pé de porco

pig's foot

pediatra

pediatrician

pedir

to ask for

pegar

to catch

pente

comb

pentear-se

to brush/comb oneself

perdã

pardon, sorry

perder

to lose

perfume

perfume

pergunta

question

permitir

to allow

Pernambuco

state in northeast Brazil

persistente

persistent

perto

close, nearby

peru

turkey

pêssego

peach

pessoa famosa

celebrity

pianista

pianist

piloto

pilot

pimenta do reino

black pepper

pimenta malagueta

hot pepper sauce

pincel

paintbrush

pior

worse, the worst

piranha

piranha

planeta

planet

plano

plane, leveled

pobre

poor

poder

to be able to, can, may

pois é

right, indeed

Pois não!

Sure!

Pois não?

May I help you?

polícia

police

polonês, polonesa

Polish

Polônia

Poland

popular

popular

populoso, populosa

populated

pôr

to put, to place

por favor

please

por gentileza

please (formal)

pôr na cadeia

put in jail

por obséquio

please (formal)

por quê

why

porém

but, however

porque

because

porta

door

Portugal

Portugal

possível

possible

posto

put, set

potência

power

potente

potent

poucos, poucas

few

prato

dish

prazer

pleasure

precisar de

to need

prédio

building

prender

to arrest

preocupado, preocupada

worried

preocupar-se com

to worry about

presentável

presentable

presente

gift

presente contínuo

progressive present

presidente

president

presunto

ham

pretérito

preterite tense

prezado, prezada

dear (formal)

prima

cousin (female)

primavera

spring

primeiro, primeira

first

primo

cousin (male)

proa

bow, front part of the ship

problema

problem

professor, professora

teacher, professor

profissão

profession

programa

program

proposta

proposal

protetor

protector

prova

test

punha

he/she would put (imperfect tense)

quadro

board

qual

what, which

qualquer

any

quando

when

quanto, quanta

how much

quantos, quantas

how many

quarenta

forty

quarta-feira

Wednesday

quarto, quarta

fourth

quatro

four

quatrocentos, quatrocentas

four hundred

que

then, that, what

queijo

cheese

queixar-se de

to complain about

quem

who

querer

to want

querido, querida

dear (informal)

quilombo

*village of ma-
rooned slaves*

quinhentos, quinhentas

five hundred

quinta-feira

Thursday

quinto, quinta

fifth

quinze

fifteen

rabo de porco

pig's tail

racional

rational

rádio

radio

raiz

root

ranking

ranking

rapaz

young man

rápido, rápida

fast

reagir

to react

real, reais

Brazilian currency

recado

message

receber

to receive

Recife

a city in northeast Brazil

reconhecido, reconhecida

recognized

recordar

to remember

refletir

to reflect, to think

refletor

reflector, reflecting

rei

king

relâmpago

lightening

remédios

medicines, medication

repenique

a medium-size drum, larger than a snare drum, played with a stick and one hand

réptil

reptile

República Checa

Czech Republic

respeitável

respectable

responder

to answer

ressaca

hangover

restaurante

restaurant

reunir-se

to get together

revistas

magazines

rico, rica

rich

rio

river

Rio Capibaribe

Capibaribe River, a river in the state of Pernambuco

Rio Grande do Sul

a state in the south of Brazil

rir

to laugh

rir-se de

to laugh at

roxo

purple

rua

street

ruim

bad

ruivo, ruiva

redhead, redheaded

rumor

rumor

sábado

Saturday

saber

to know (information, skills)

sair

to go out, leave

sal

salt

sala de aula

classroom

salão de beleza

beauty salon

samba

a distinctly Brazilian musical style heavily influenced by the African drumming tradition

samba canção

also called the samba song, a slower samba piece with romantic lyrics put to music

samba enredo

fast, highly rhythmic samba with words and lyrics sung during Carnival

Sambódromo

the place where samba schools parade every year in Rio de Janeiro

sanduíche

sandwich

Santa Catarina

a state in the south of Brazil

santo

saint

sapataria

shoe store

sapo

frog

satisfeito, satisfeita

satisfied

saudações cordiais

cordially

seção

section

secretária

secretary

secretária (eletrônica)

answering machine (literally “the electronic secretary”)

sedutor

seductor

segunda-feira

Monday

segundo, segunda

second

seis

six

seiscentos, seiscentas

six hundred

semana

week

sempre

always

senha

code

senhor

mister

senhora

ma'am, lady

sensacional

sensational

sentar-se

to sit

sentar-se

to sit oneself

senzala

slave quarters

separado, separada

separated

ser

to be

sério, séria

serious

servir

to serve

sessenta

sixty

sete

seven

setecentos, setecentas

seven hundred

setembro

September

setenta

seventy

sétimo, sétima

seventh

Seu

abbreviation for senhor, a title of respect

seu, sua (plural: seus, suas)

your

sexta-feira

Friday

sexto, sexta

sixth

shopping

mall

si

himself/herself

sim

yes

simpático

nice

simples

simple

sinal

dial tone

sinistro

sinister

sinto muito

I am terribly sorry

situação

situation

sobre

over, on top

sobrinha

niece

sobrinho

nephew

sóbrio, sóbria

sober

socialista

socialist

sócio, social

business partner

socorro

help

sofá

sofa

sogra

mother-in-law

sogro

father-in-law

sol

sun, sunny

solteiro, solteira

single

sonho

dream

sopa

soup

subir

to go up

sucuri

anaconda

sudeste

southeast

Suécia

Sweden

sueco, sueca

Swedish

Suíça

Switzerland

suíço, suíça

Swiss

sul

south

superior

superior

supermercado

supermarket

surdo

a large drum with a low but loud sound (“surdo” means deaf in Portuguese)

surpreendente

surprising

surpreender-se com

to be surprised

tá

short for está

tailandês, tailandesa

Thai

Tailândia

Thailand

tal

such

talento

talent

tamanho

size

também

also

também não

(not) either, neither

tamborim

a small, short drum played very fast with a stick

tanga

short bikini or loincloth

tanto, tanta

so much

tanto ... quanto

as much...as

tantos, tantas

so many

tão ... quanto

as ... as

tarde

late

tarefa

task, homework

tatu

armadillo

táxi

taxi

tchau

bye

telefone

telephone

telefone sem fio

cordless phone

telefonema

telephone call

telefonista, ajuda ao assinante

operator, directory assistance

televisão

television

tempo

time, climate

tempo

weather

tenista

tennis player

tenor

tenor

ter

to have

ter medo

to be afraid

terça-feira

Tuesday

terceiro, terceira

third

terminar

to finish

terra

earth, land

Tetra

fourth soccer championship

teu, tua (plural: teus, tuas)

your

tia

aunt

Tijuca

locality in Rio de Janeiro

til

tilde

tio

uncle

tipo

type

tirar

to take

título

title

tocar

to play (an instrument), to touch

todo, toda

all, entire

todos, todas

all

tomar

to drink

tomar café

to have breakfast, to drink coffee

tórax

thorax

trabalhar

to work

trabalho

work, paper

tradicional

traditional

tranqüilo, tranqüila

calm

transferência

transfer

transferir

to transfer

trânsito

traffic

trazer

to bring

trem

train

trema

dierisis

três

three

treze

thirteen

trezentos, trezentas

three hundred

trinta

thirty

triste

sad

Tropicália

psychedelic musical style created by Caetano Veloso and others in the seventies

trovoada

thunder

tu

you

Tukano

indigenous language of Brazil

Tupã

supreme being of the Tupi people

Tupi Guarani

indigenous language of Brazil

um milhão

one million

um, uma

one

usual

usual, or an extension of use

valor

value, valor

velho, velha

old

vendedor, vendedora

salesperson

vendedor, vendedora ambulante

street vendor

vender

to sell

Venezuela

Venezuela

venezuelano, venezuelana

Venezuelan

ventar

to be windy

ver

to see

verão

summer

verdade

truth

verduras

vegetables

vermelho, vermelha

red

vestir-se

to put on clothes, to dress oneself

vezes

times

viagem

trip

viajar

to travel

vigésimo, vigésima

twentieth

vinagre

vinegar

vindo

come, arrived

vinho

wine

vinte

twenty

vinte e dois, vinte e duas

twenty-two

vinte e três

twenty-three

vinte e um, vinte e uma

twenty-one

vir

to come, to arrive

virgem

virgin

visitar

to visit

visto

seen

viu

he/she saw (preterite)

viúvo

widower

viúva

widow

viver

to live

vizinho, vizinha

neighbor

você, vocês

you

voltar

to come back

voluntário

voluntary, volunteer

vontade

will

vós

you (pl.) (archaic)

vosso

yours (archaic)

vovó

grandma, granny

vovô

grandpa

xadrez

chess

xícara

cup

Yara

Tupi divinity

zinco

zinc

zulu

Zulu

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Published by

Adams Media, an imprint of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

57 Littlefield Street, Avon, MA 02322. U.S.A.

www.adamsmedia.com

The Everything® Brazilian Portuguese Phrase Book contains material adapted and abridged from *The Everything® Learning Brazilian Portuguese Book* by Fernanda L. Ferreira, PhD, copyright © 2007 Simon and Schuster, ISBN 10: 1-59869-277-1, ISBN 13: 978-1-59869-277-8.

ISBN 10: 1-4405-5527-3

ISBN 13: 978-1-4405-5527-5

eISBN 10: 1-4405-5528-1

eISBN 13: 978-1-4405-5528-2

Printed in the United States of America.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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